

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## LORD READING'S FIRM POLICY IS WINNING IN INDIA

Despite the Extremists' Threats,  
Crowds of Indians Greet the  
Prince in Calcutta—Moplah  
Rebellion Now Well in Hand

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Monday)—While the situation in India is still causing considerable anxiety to the government, Lord Reading's firmness in refusing the appeal of moderate politicians to call a round-table conference on the ground of the intransigent attitude of the Extremists has apparently taken away the breath of the Extremist papers. They were claiming a great triumph from the fact that the Viceroy was to receive a deputation in order to discuss whether a round-table conference should be held. Now that he has refused, the whole Non-Cooperation camp has been mediating on the next step.

The National Congress, which is entirely in the Extremists' hands, meets at Ahmedabad today, and will probably give Mahatma Gandhi increased authority in the leadership of the Extremist movement.

Extremists, among both the Calcutta agitators and Non-Cooperators, made strenuous efforts to establish a complete halt or strike throughout Calcutta on Saturday, during the Prince of Wales' visit. They have experienced, however, extreme disappointment as the streets were lined with crowds of enthusiastic natives who assembled despite the threats which had been made to keep them away.

### A Test Case

The Prince's visit has been a complete success, and very little trouble was experienced. The Extremists had issued dire threats to all who did not obey their injunction on December 24 to refrain from taking part in the celebrations, or who kept their shops open on that day. As December 24 is what is known as "Calcutta Day," it is felt that it was being a test case by which the Non-Cooperation movement will stand or fall.

Some thousands of Extremists were arrested, and when the populace saw that adequate protection was afforded, there were, as expected, crowds of spectators for the Prince and the usual attendance at the races and other amusements. The Viceroy made it perfectly clear that any intimidation on Calcutta Day or any other occasion would be severely dealt with.

At Ahmedabad in Bombay Presidency, where the All-India Congress is meeting, the government is taking steps to counter any serious disturbances, which may result from the action of the Congress. Ahmedabad is the district where Mr. Gandhi's influence is highest, and it will therefore be interesting to note the effect of his preaching of Non-Cooperation on this critical occasion.

The Congress is composed almost wholly of the Extremist element whose avowed object is the attainment of "swaraj." Just what swaraj means no one has been able to exactly define beyond government by the people. This was promised by Mr. Gandhi at various dates, the last prophecy being the end of this month, but this date has also been abandoned as impossible.

### Viceroy's Firm Stand

Mr. Gandhi offered to provide a special guard of "volunteers," but the Bombay Government has now issued strict instructions to district magistrates to prohibit any usurpation by volunteers in this manner of the duties of the police. Many Extremist leaders have been arrested for defying the government in continuing these volunteer organizations after they had been declared unlawful.

The Extremists have, of course, made capital out of these arrests, but the Viceroy made it perfectly clear in a recent speech that they were in no way to be taken as repressive measures. He said: "The government does not seek them. No government would wish to make arrests of this character. But the avowed policy is to compel the authorities to arrest, and when the arrests have taken place to arouse sympathy for the persons arrested."

He went on to say that the policy of the government in preventing intimidation and unlawful oppression and of enforcing due regard for the law is one in which the government must persist.

Meantime the rebellion has been satisfactorily dealt with. The Moplahs are now split up into three distinct and separate sections, each of which has been compelled to retreat to the hills. Over 30,000 prisoners have been taken by the British forces, and the back of the rebellion has undoubtedly been broken.

The two gangs now in the hills to the east of Kalkatti are estimated at about 700 men in all, and mostly consist of religious fanatics who are in each instance being led by a Moplah priest. These, and about seven scattered gangs of dacoits, are all that

are still offering resistance. Definite areas have been allotted to the various battalions, so as to cover the whole of the affected area.

The main object now apart from the capture of leaders is to restore the confidence of the non-rebel population, and endeavor to gain their assistance in rounding up the outlaws. It is only possible through local intelligence gained in the villages to follow up the sporadic raids with any degree of success.

## PHILIP BERTHELOT RESIGNS HIS POST

Secretary-General of Quai  
d'Orsay Withdraws to Re-  
lieve French Ministry From  
Attacks in the Chamber

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Monday)—Following the recent debates in the Chamber to be continued tomorrow concerning the Banque Industrielle de Chine, which is hoped to refloat with the aid of the Boxer indemnity, Philip Berthelot, Secretary-General of Foreign Affairs, has resigned. His brother, who is a senator, was a director of the bank, and there are vague accusations against Mr. Berthelot of having used his official position in efforts to consolidate the institutions, which is important from the viewpoint of French interests in the Orient.

Aristide Briand has supported this official, who has acted, it is contended, in perfect good faith. But in the face of attempts to create scandal, Mr. Berthelot has judged it expedient to resign, and thus relieve the Premier from attacks which a section of the Chamber directs against the ministry.

It is with great regret that the news is received, and the press this afternoon pays tribute to the hard-working character of Mr. Berthelot, who has indeed shown considerable breadth of view.

In his letter the Secretary-General at the Quai d'Orsay reveals that this is the third time he has made a request to be allowed to resign. For more than 20 years he has served his country in a diplomatic capacity, and his conscience is free from reproach. Abominable calumnies, he says, make him fear that he will not enjoy the necessary authority in foreign countries where he has to defend French interests.

He defends himself from allegations, particularly remarking: "The personal and direct telegram addressed to New York, though fully justified, as were those addressed to the Far East and to London, may perhaps be criticized in form, because it should have been submitted to you in spite of its urgency. I have always been scrupulous in the exercise of my functions, and thought that one of my acts may with some show of reason be made a reproach against me, influences my decision, and renders it irrevocable."

There is no doubt that the loss of Mr. Berthelot, who has a unique knowledge of the negotiations of many ministries, will be greatly felt.

## EGYPTIAN SITUATION NOW WELL IN HAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Cairo office, CAIRO, Egypt (Monday)—While the situation in Egypt has taken a grave turn, it is well in hand, though the rioting is spreading, and British troops have been called out at Suez and Port Said. Armed Nile boats with Royal Navy men aboard, will move toward Upper Egypt during the next few days.

The casualties up to last night total 12 killed and 50 wounded. A brief strike of government officials is spoken of. It is authoritatively denied that Saad Zaghlul Pasha's embarkation from Egypt is fixed for Wednesday.

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## INDEX FOR DECEMBER 27, 1921

Business and Finance.....Page 8  
New South Wales' Economic Problem  
Improvement in New York Market  
Tweed Markets to Visit America  
Bank of Spain and Note Issue Rights  
Naptha Trade in Tschoslovakia  
British Iron and Steel Positions  
Shoe and Leather Markets Report  
Chess.....Page 10  
Editorials.....Page 14  
At the Bar  
The New Tariff Program  
Newspaper Tendencies  
The Critic Criticized  
Editorial Notes  
General News  
Chinese Issues Still in Doubt But  
Japan May Yield on Submarine..... 1  
Lord Reading's Firm Policy Is Win-  
ning in India..... 4  
Central Europe Drawing Together..... 1  
New Planet Is Relatively Near..... 1  
Foes of Volstead Law to Be Defied..... 1  
Philip Berthelot Resigns His Post..... 1  
Women to Act on Legal Disabilities..... 1  
Agreement About Submarine Urged..... 2  
Congress to Take Up Ship Subsidy..... 4  
Marines Declared Needed in Haiti..... 4  
Hawaii to Open Lands to Natives..... 4  
Telephone Rates Cut by Decision..... 4  
Women Oppose Valuation Plan..... 5  
Chicago Markets City Bond Issue..... 5  
Peruvian Wealth Goal in Plotting..... 5  
Trade Acceptance Protection Case..... 5  
Constitutional Power of Kings..... 6

## CENTRAL EUROPE DRAWING TOGETHER

With Conclusion of Treaty Be-  
tween Austria and Tschos-  
lovakia, Hungary Is Only  
Country Not in Little Entente

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Monday)—The political and economic agreement recently reached between Austria and Tschoslovakia, as a result of the meeting between the Austrian President, Dr. Michael Hainisch and President Masaryk at Lana Castle, is considered of the utmost importance for the peace of Central Europe.

The result of this meeting was looked forward to, not only by the states immediately concerned but by the whole of the little entente as a means by which better political and commercial relations might be established between autonomous states resulting from the breaking up of the Austria-Hungary Empire.

Ever since the Treaty of St. Germain became operative there have been irritating restrictions on trade between Austria, Hungary and the Succession States that will now, to a great extent, be abolished, and so render the free and unrestricted flow of merchandise possible.

The commercial treaty concluded earlier in the year will be put into operation. Frontier traffic passport regulations and tariffs will be much simplified, all of which will tend toward the establishment of free commercial intercourse between the two states.

Another matter of importance that has been decided is that any future dispute of a political nature likely to disturb the friendly relations between Tschoslovakia and Austria shall be referred to a court of arbitration, acting probably under the auspices of the League of Nations.

The hope expressed amongst members of the little entente is that the Austro-Tschoslovak treaty may be a precursor to an eventual agreement with Hungary. Dr. Edward Benes, Tschoslovakian Foreign Minister, has consistently advocated the establishment of friendly relations with neighboring states, and it is considered that the only obstacle to complete hegemony in Central Europe is to be seen in the recalcitrant attitude adopted by Hungary.

Apart from the Austro-Tschoslovak agreement, a definite alliance now exists between Rumania, Poland, Jugoslavia and Tschoslovakia, which is not only political but also economic, and in effect forms a great bulwark of strength against any form of aggression.

Reactionaries Encouraged  
It is claimed as directly due to this alliance that the Magyars were induced to accede to the demands of the little entente and deport former Emperor Charles. But there still remains considerable anxiety as to the good faith of the Magyar element in Hungary.

Count Albert Apponyi's recent statement in the Hungarian Parliament to the effect that the law deposing the Hapsburgs and breaking their succession was illegal and invalid, clearly indicates to members of the little entente that, once the militarist party regains power in Hungary, there will be anxious times ahead for Central Europe.

Unfortunately, there exists a certain group of Pan-Germans who through Germany and the German press are doing their utmost to misrepresent the actions of the little entente before the rest of the world. The effect of this is to encourage the reactionary parties not only in Hungary, but also in states throughout Central Europe.

One of the objects of the meeting between President Hainisch and President Masaryk was to discover a means by which this movement might

be countered. Italy, Great Britain and France, it is credited, are certainly interested in Central European stability, hence it is for all concerned to maintain a uniform policy. It was illustrated that it was due to this object that the wishes of the allied powers were carried out in respect of the renunciation of the claim for the costs of the recent mobilization against Hungary by the little entente.

In view of the recent disclosures in regard to the aims of the Hungarian militarist party, it is considered that such a bill for costs was justifiable. Sooner or later the Legitimist Party in Hungary will have made an effort to regain its influence, and in view of Count Apponyi's declaration that the bill deposing the Hapsburgs is illegal, there will always remain the necessity for the little entente being prepared for any eventuality.

This will of course mean additional military expense for "the Succession States," which can ill be borne in view of the depreciated Central European currency. Had Hungary been compelled to foot the bill for former Emperor Charles' recent escapade, this would have formed a useful check to any further adventure of that sort.

## FOES OF VOLSTEAD LAW TO BE DEFIED

Dry Forces in Illinois Will Rally  
in Organized Campaign to  
Defeat Proposed Amendment  
of National and State Acts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Organization of drys to combat what is believed will be the last big drive of political forces representing the liquor interests to carry the state Legislature and also the congressional seats, is to begin at a meeting in the Great Northern Hotel here this week. F. Scott McBride, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, has issued a warning that the liquor interests will make a determined effort to win in the election, with the hope of modifying the Illinois enforcement law, thus aiding allied interests of other states in taking the teeth out of the Volstead Act. Bishop Thomas Nicholson, president of the National Anti-Saloon League, will preside at the meeting.

"We regard the outlook for prohibition in this State as the most encouraging it has been up to date," said Mr. McBride in a statement, "but the wets are making the fight of their lives. It is their last chance, and if they do not win this time their work is lost. The Association Against Prohibition has a Springfield branch, as well as its Chicago headquarters. They intend naming candidates throughout the State. The fight will be a red hot one. We undoubtedly will commend the Mayor, chief of police, Attorney-General and all other cooperating officials for the active way in which they are enforcing the prohibition law."

"There can be no complete enforcement of prohibition unless the local and federal authorities work together. The Mayor and chief of police have the authority to make the law effective if they want to, and just now they seem to be making good."

"We will organize every county in the State in the interest of law enforcement. In every county there will be a central committee composed of one man and one woman from every voting precinct chosen by a county committee. Out of the central committee will be chosen 90 persons who will form an executive committee. We hope to have the State completely organized by the primary election, April 11."

"The board of supervisors in every county is being appealed to to provide the money for investigation and prosecution, as the prohibition law provides. It is not the business of the Anti-Saloon League or any local organization to provide the money or to enforce the law."

"The wine and beer question will constantly bob up in Congress. It will be put on as a rider to agricultural bills, and will be given respectability in argument in boosting the bonus for the soldiers. We will take action in this matter at our Friday meeting. It is safe to say there will be no soldiers' bonus law if it must depend on wine and beer."

"John S. Kramer, former United States Commissioner of Prohibition, is expected to help in the Illinois campaign, and we hope also to have the help of Maj. Roy A. Haynes, the present commissioner."

## WORKERS PARTY BARS INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The convention of the Workers Party of America, representing Communist elements, has adopted a constitution precluding any sort of activity along industrial lines. It will not attempt to set up soviets in industries, but will "bore from within" in the ordinary labor organizations, and act purely as a political organization. A national executive committee will have rigid disciplinary power over the membership.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Young People's Socialist League of the Eastern States, in convention here, has voted to affiliate with the Socialist Party.

## NEW PLANET IS RELATIVELY NEAR

German Discoverer in Argentina  
Now Busy Calculating Exact  
Figures on Latest Recorded  
of Major Astral Bodies

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The discovery of a new planet has just been announced by the astronomical observatory at La Plata, Argentina, the discoverer being Dr. Hartmann, who came from Germany a few months ago to assume the post of director of the observatory.

The new planet is in the group of asteroids between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars. The discovery is of importance since it brings a new world within the realm of human observation, which may possibly lead to further light being thrown on what are today difficult and abstruse astronomical problems. In any event, there can be no doubt as to the great interest which Dr. Hartmann's discovery will awaken amongst the world's astronomers.

The new planet actually may be observed as a very feeble star, hardly of the fourteenth magnitude, in the constellation of Cetus.

The discovery was made during the course of observations of the austral asteroids with an astrographic telescope with a 34 centimeter lens, which was mounted as far back as 1890, but which has been very rarely used so far owing to constructional defects that made its application somewhat difficult. Dr. Hartmann, however, succeeded in remedying these defects, and the results of his observations include the present discovery.

### Data Not Complete

In talking about his find, Dr. Hartmann said that it would be necessary to wait for some time longer before exact data could be published with regard to the newly discovered planet. Complicated and abstruse calculations are necessary in all such cases before the orbit and the distances from the earth and the sun can be calculated. "It is," said the professor, with a somewhat indulgent smile of an expert for the ingenuity of a neophyte, "something like observing an animate body moving at a considerable distance. If the movement be but a short one, it is not easy to decide at once the exact direction of the motion, but if it be prolonged for a little time this becomes plain, while then it becomes possible to calculate the speed and other points that it may be necessary to establish. Longer observation will enable the observatory to calculate the orbit of the new planet, its position amongst the sidereal bodies and its path of travel."

The new planet, according to its discoverer, belongs to the group of planets that is nearer the earth, which makes it all the more interesting, as it permits a calculation of a very important value, that of its distance from the earth and the sun.

In addition, there are other very interesting observations to be made that belong more properly to the theory of astronomy. Such bodies form part of the celestial mechanism and there are many very interesting problems to be solved with respect to the movements of them as, for instance, in the case of those that travel round the sun in the same time as that employed by Jupiter, and that form a more or less equilateral triangle with the sun and that planet. There may also be further points of interest in connection with the new planet that cannot, of course, be specified until more detailed observations have been taken.

### Diameter Estimated

With regard to the diameter of the newly discovered body, it is as yet too early to make any statement, but according to Dr. Hartmann, it may be calculated to be anywhere between 5 and 50 kilometers. This estimate is based on a comparison of the brilliancy of its light—in other words, on the magnitude of the planet—with that of bodies whose magnitude has been already calculated. The exact figure can only be determined at the same time as the speed and orbit are established.

When asked if the La Plata observatory was, at present engaged in any special work, Dr. Hartmann said that all the principal observatories of the world had divided up certain observations to determine exactly the relative positions of the sun and stars, as well as to observe and record the movements of the double and, so-called, fixed stars. In addition to this, Dr. Hartmann is about to commence the work for which he was specially invited to come to this country—which is to carry out certain astrophysical observations of the planets and the exact measurements of their brilliancy or magnitude.

Dr. Hartmann has been in Argentina only six months, and his work here is said to have fully justified in this short time the great reputation that preceded him.

## POLAND BUYS AMERICAN TRUCKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WABASH, Indiana—An order for 13,000 trucks, parts and tires to the value of \$3,500,000 has been placed with a local manufacturing firm by the War Department of Poland. The first shipment has been made. Payments on the order have been insured through a bond issue of \$3,500,000 underwritten by a Polish-American banking syndicate.

## CHINESE ISSUES STILL IN DOUBT BUT JAPAN MAY YIELD ON SUBMARINE— MR. BORAH DEMANDS A SETTLEMENT

Change in Peking Government May Be Excuse for Firm  
Attitude by Administration at Tokyo—Idaho Senator  
Says Postponement of Underwater Craft Issue Now  
Would Be Acknowledgment of "Moral Breakdown"

### SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"There is a very strong sentiment against the submarine, and that as an offensive weapon it should be outlawed, a feeling that will be powerfully reinforced by what has been said here."—Charles Evans Hughes.

"Are we to believe that if a conference of this authority were really unanimous and really put forward, on broad moral grounds, the statement that, in their view, submarines were not a weapon of war that was consistent with civilization, that that would have no effect?"—Arthur James Balfour.

"The only real use of the submarine is as a commerce destroyer."—J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the Committee of 48.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

No date is yet set in the Conference on Limitation of Armament for another meeting of the Committee on Eastern Affairs. The pressure of naval questions at the moment is sufficient excuse for postponing all other issues, but the fact that the Conference is facing what is confidently believed to be the last month of its session and that it perhaps may terminate before then, leads to the belief that the very complicated and important issues of the Far East will not be dealt with in any great particularity or finality.

There is a disposition on the part of the American delegates and some others to feel that the so-called Root resolutions form a basic guarantee for China for the present, and a platform from which progress may be made as developments demand in the future.

### Higher Tariff Demanded

The Chinese delegates believe, of course, that there is a spacious gap between the Root resolutions and the nine points which they presented as their basis for a settlement along the lines to which China, in their opinion, is entitled. As has been stated by their delegates, and by Chinese observers, there are three cardinal points which the Chinese people are insistent upon, and failing to gain which, all the fine words that have been spoken will count for little. These are: Shantung, the 21 demands and the tariff.

The last named is fundamental to the financial welfare of China, and the others, while they also have a practical bearing on the fortunes of China, embrace a sentiment which is wrapped up with the awakening patriotism of the Chinese Republic. Only Japan stands in the way of according relief to China in the matter of her tariff. China asked for a 13 1/2 per cent tariff which Great Britain, the United States and Japan had agreed to in treaties of 1902 and 1903, conditioned upon the abolition of the Ikin. China has agreed to do away with the Ikin if the increase in tariff is allowed her, but Japan is holding out for the continuance of the 5 per cent, which is all that China has had for years, and which does not enable her to raise the necessary revenue to pay her expenses, entailing the necessity for borrowing from other nations, thus giving them an undue influence over Chinese affairs.

China insists upon having at least double the present tariff, an effective 7 1/2 per cent to be imposed at once, in return for which she will undertake a reform of the internal taxes and abolish coast trade duties or duties levied between treaty ports on steamship traffic. China desires to have her tariff worked out by a special commission taking all the conditions into account, ultimately providing adequate revenues, enabling her to establish practically free trade conditions.

### China Called "Unstable"

Shantung is to the Chinese in sentiment much what Calais was to Mary I of England. For 17 days the Chinese and Japanese delegates went over this question, and it is still unsettled. The Japanese finally having declared that they could go no further without communicating with Tokyo. As this has been on several occasions a means of securing delay in regard to subjects on which the Japanese were not willing to commit themselves, it was felt that the turn of events was not hopeful for China, although it was believed that Japan might make special concessions, because of her desire to stand well with America and her knowledge of the sympathy for China existing in the United States. However, it seems that Japan is now ready to take advantage of the change of government in China to insist that China is too unstable to be trusted to run her own railroads and manage her internal affairs.

### Shantung Not Settled

The one point that held up a settlement in the conversation between the Chinese and Japanese was the demand of the Japanese that if they accepted payment for the railroad which the Chinese were willing to make, they should still supply the chief engineers, chief traffic manager and chief accountant, which the Chinese emphatically refused, asserting that they

were able to run their own railway and that the retention of such control nullified the Japanese concession of accepting compensation for the railway. Now the Japanese are saying that conditions are too uncertain in China for the Japanese nationals to hazard the risk of leaving their interests in a country over which they have no control. They claim to have made heavy investments in Tsintao since 1914, all of which might be appropriated by the Tutchens or some other Chinese power regardless of law and rights.

Japan, too, is making Shantung a matter of sentiment. If China would not trust Japan, if the World would not trust her, when she offered to negotiate with China for the return of Shantung, why should she now, at a time when no one knows what is going to happen in China, turn back Shantung absolutely with no strings attached to her interests? T. W. Lamont and J. O. P. Bland are being quoted as saying they understand why the Japanese demand protection for the investments of nationals. There are Americans, however, who persist in asking simply why China shall not have Shantung if she is willing to reimburse Japan for what she is out of pocket.

Then there are the 21 demands. Japan will use all her prestige and persistence to prevent the Conference acting on them in accordance with the earnest wish of the Chinese delegates. From the beginning of the Conference, underneath all the protestations of Japan of a wish to come to terms of amity with China and to render her full justice at all points, there has never been a sign of wavering in her purpose to retain the hold which she obtained in Manchuria under treaties which China claims were gained by duress. Japan is not expected to withdraw from Kuangtung.

China's chief complaint at this stage of the Conference is that "railways, as the real sphere of influence, have not engaged the attention of the Conference, nor has the crucial matter of international finance been put in the foreground where it belongs."

### Mr. Borah's Warning

Failure on Submarine Issue Might Be  
a "Moral Breakdown." He Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the midst of the apprehension caused by the effort of some of the powers in the Conference, particularly France, to swing clear of the submarine issue, to leave the question, in effect, open and untouched in the naval agreement between the five powers, it is becoming doubly apparent that the real friends of naval disarmament, particularly in the United States Senate, will receive with disapproval any pact which does not put strict limitation on the construction of what they regard as the most pernicious of naval weapons.

The key to the situation which the Harding Administration will encounter in the United States Senate should the submarine be left out of the naval ratio agreement was indicated by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, in an exclusive statement for The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

### Mr. Borah's View

The Idaho Senator, who is in full sympathy with the advanced position taken by the British delegation, declared that the postponement of the submarine issue by the Washington Conference would be tantamount to a "surrender," and would be the acknowledgment of a "moral breakdown," which from the standpoint of abolishing incentives to war would destroy whatever was gained in money by the limitation placed on capital ship building.

When the maneuver to leave the submarine issue out of the agreement was called to the attention of Senator Borah he said:

"I sincerely trust that the Conference will not adjourn with the submarine question unsettled. It seems incredible that a conference called in the interest of disarmament and world peace should leave untouched the most treacherous and pernicious of naval weapons. This would almost, if not quite, amount to a moral breakdown. The submarine should be banished forever from the sea. What will be the effect of leaving a free hand for its development?"

"What the Conference will have accomplished in conducting to international economy and international peace in placing a limitation on capital ships will be entirely lost if we leave untouched the one weapon which is most calculated to arouse fear and suspicion and ultimately lead to war."

### Americans Are Firm

"Such an outcome of the Conference would look like a betrayal of humanity, and the nation or nations which prevent action will have as-



sumed a fearful responsibility. Let us hope that if we cannot have abolition immediately we shall at least take the initial step which, it is to be trusted, will lead to ultimate elimination of an abhorred weapon."

The opposition expressed by Senator Borah to the exclusion of the submarine from the agreement will prove the key to the situation, as far as the American delegation is concerned. The delegation is well aware that the tremendous indictment of the submarine made by the British delegation will evoke general sympathy throughout the United States, and this sympathy will prove a most effective instrument in the hands of men like Senator Borah, when the Administration comes to asking the Senate for ratification of the naval pact between the five powers.

By reason of this, and in spite of the preferences of the technical experts in the Navy Department in Washington, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, is fully expected to stand pat for submarine limitation along the lines of the compromise put forward by the American delegation last Saturday. In a word, Mr. Hughes and Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, will use all the prestige and influence of the two nations to defeat the maneuver originated by the French Government to eliminate the submarine from the scope of the Conference.

#### Japan's Agreement Expected

The excuse put forward that settlement of the issue should be postponed until a more representative conference of the powers could be called is not regarded as sound for two reasons. In the first place, such a conference might be thwarted by the very power which is standing out



William E. Borah

against supreme limitation now, and in the second place, failure to take any steps at all in the direction of curbing the submarine would be a confession of surrender.

It is granted that neither the United States nor Great Britain is at the moment in the mood for surrender. Whatever objection Japan's delegation has raised to the allowance of submarines granted her in the Hughes compromise there is no reason to believe that Japan will prove recalcitrant when the showdown comes, the policy of her delegation here having all along been not to do anything to mar the success of the Conference or to give cause for leveling accusations against her. Japan has no desire to assume the "fearful responsibility" to which Mr. Borah referred.

The crucial factor in the discussion, then, is France. She has already threatened the progress of the Conference on more than one occasion. She had her way in land armaments, but Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour appear to be determined to call her hand in the naval controversy and to determine that her trump cards should be shown. The crisis will come when the American Secretary of State is informed of the answer of Premier Briand to the request for instructions sent to him when the French delegation demurred to the Hughes compromise last Saturday.

#### Administration's Program

On various counts the Harding Administration is already apprehensive of trouble in the Senate; that fact in itself is a strong incentive to decisive action on the naval question; there is no doubt that the opposition to the four-power pact has for one reason or another increased since its enunciation. While there is no great alarm at the possibility of defeat of the treaty, the Administration knows well that it would not be a good thing to add to senatorial disaffection by producing a cumulative effect, such as that which a surrender on the submarine question would inevitably produce.

It is the wish of the Administration to bring four definite things out of the Conference and to have each of the four ratified by the Senate, as proof to the world of the solidarity and effectiveness of American foreign policy and to dispose once and for all of the wide distrust of American action because of senatorial recalcitrancy. These four aims are:

1. The four-power Pacific island treaty.
2. A naval limitation treaty for the five major powers.
3. A nine-power treaty defining international policy with regard to continental Asia and particularly with regard to China.
4. Ratification of the agreement regarding the Island of Yap.

#### Senate May Balk

No trouble is anticipated on the Yap question; senatorial approval is already the same as given. This is far from being the case on the other three major matters. Opposition to the four-power pact, though not sufficiently serious to endanger its adop-

tion, is formidable; a naval ratio agreement that would not include submarines would increase the kernel of senatorial opposition, and on the third proposition an agreement in the form of a treaty dealing with China may well intensify the opposition.

Over this last question there is considerable apprehension; one of the vital questions from China's point of view is the 21 demands. This question has not been touched on and Japan is determined to keep it out of the Far Eastern discussion if possible; to do so might well prevent the adherence of the Chinese delegation to a treaty, and Chinese aloofness from the agreement of the powers might well prove another Shantung as far as the United States Senate is concerned.

President Harding and Secretary Hughes no doubt see the situation in this light; it is for this reason that the American delegation is counted upon to stand solid with Great Britain to prevent the success of the French maneuver to leave the submarine issue untouched by the Conference.

#### Efforts to End War

Council of Churches of Christ Is Single in Its Purpose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—“War itself must be outlawed.” That is the platform adopted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, upon which the officials of the council are directing their whole efforts. Their singleness of purpose and their desire not to hamper its unity of expression was made clear when the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he preferred not to discuss the submarine issue specifically at this time. This preference reflected Dr. Macfarland's desire to place all the emphasis within his power upon the general platform of the council, as laid down at its recent convention in Chicago.

That platform, with reference to the submarine, is sufficiently clear. “We must press on,” says the Council in its declaration of the relation of the church to the international situation entitled “Looking Toward a Warless World.” “To matters of still greater importance and still more serious difficulty. Provision has not yet been made for the general reduction of land armaments. Chemical and aeroplane and submarine warfare still threaten the world. These new weapons have created new problems for the entire world, of the gravest character. How can they be abolished, or even limited, so long as competitive armament and war are recognized as legitimate methods by which civilized peoples may seek to secure objectives?”

#### Peace System Essential

“War itself must be abolished. We believe that there is one way only to outlaw war. We must first establish a peace system. Mere disarmament by itself alone will not stop war. Only the firm establishment of the institutions of justice and of liberty under law, maintained by effective sanctions at the hands of law-abiding and peace-loving nations, can possibly banish war from this war-cursed world.”

“We believe that the government of the United States should associate itself promptly with the other nations of the world to establish permanent institutions for the formation of international law, for the effective operation of the International Court of Justice and boards of arbitration and conciliation, for the assurance to law-abiding and peace-loving nations of security from attack and spoliation by any lawless and aggressive nation and for the provision of fair treatment and equal economic opportunity to all.”

Both the existing League of Nations and President Harding's proposal for an association of nations were referred to, but without any expression of partisanship, and the vigorous assertion was made: “We reject with indignation a policy of taking all possible economic advantages in all parts of the world while shirking international responsibilities and obligations.”

#### Reconciliation with Germans

“We believe,” the document adds, “that peculiar duties and responsibilities rest upon Christians in this and all other lands for the establishment of these institutions for peace. It is for Christian pastors and preachers everywhere to preach these truths to the people and through the grace of God to create that heart and that will in each nation, without which disarmament is only a beautiful rainbow in the sky and a warless world is impossible.”

Recommendations concerning obligations to special countries were also made, including a message of reconciliation with Germany.

“If American Christians are earnest in their desire to have a Christian world order, a peace system to take the place of the old war system, we must ourselves have a Christian spirit toward the peoples of every land. The Christians and churches of America should enter into the fullest possible fraternal relations without Christian brethren in Germany, as Christians determined to join in rebuilding our shattered world on new and better foundations.”

#### Spiritual Revival Needed

Dr. G. Sherwood Eddy appealed for the churches to enter more fully into their prophetic office and to unite in a permanent crusade against war.

“One fact divides humanity today, the great war. The church must now reassert its supra-national character. Two forces are contending in the church today, the divisive and the uniting forces. The divisive forces during the last 19 centuries have been an exclusive nationalism and religious sectarianism. The church must overcome both.”

“Europe lies today divided, impoverished by the great war, yet in bitter-

ness, hatred and suspicion is drifting back into war again unless we can now find means to prevent it. By the terms of the Treaty, Germany is becoming the sweatshop of the world, threatening the economic situation of Europe. Economists like Frank Vanderlip tell us that only a great spiritual revival can save the world.”

“As I return from Europe it is with the conviction that modern war as a means of settling international disputes is a monstrous moral wrong, and for the following reasons:

“1. Because of the inevitable wholesale destruction of human life. Ten millions of the flower of the world's youth lie buried on the battlefields of Europe. Besides these, 30,000,000 of non-combatants have already been killed by the sequels of modern war.”

#### War Mortgages the Future

“2. Because of the enormous material loss, the waste and destruction of wealth and the burden of debt left upon the nations, which has increased tenfold by the last war. Moreover, war mortgages the future by the ever-increasing race for armament. Now that Germany is disarmed, Europe has increased its annual expenditure for war, compared with the pre-war standard, three times.”

“3. Because war inevitably engenders hatred, cruelty, reprisals, atrocities and counter-atrocities. The propaganda of modern warfare victimizes the people on both sides and leads to a loss of truth and demoralization of victor and vanquished alike. We must be told an unbroken stream of enemy atrocities; every unfavorable fact about ourselves and our allies must be silenced.”

“4. Because modern warfare, as illustrated in the last war, is inhuman and un-Christian. A generation ago the church faced the moral issue of slavery and put an end to it. Today we must face the greater wrong of war and find its moral equivalent in peace. To achieve such a goal we must have organized permanent cooperation among the nations, and in creating the public opinion which will bring this about the church has the supreme part to play.”

#### Economic Conference Next

Committee on Arms Limitation Says Public Should Urge It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—If public opinion is insistent there will be a world economic conference, declares the General Committee for Limitation of Armament, of which Samuel Gompers and Oscar S. Straus are honorary chairmen.

According to William H. Short, executive, the nation's press favors such a conference. He says that attention can now be turned toward the works of peace and that the dominating problem of peace is restoration of the economic machine.

Mr. Short says that attention should now be turned to the more vital questions across the Atlantic.

“Once we have made up our minds to abandon the policy of isolation, as we have done in the four-power treaty, there is no reason for us to hesitate before this larger endeavor. The issue cannot long be avoided and, as in the case of the limitation of armament, it will take a united and outspoken public opinion to get results.”

“We will never again in our lifetime enjoy the easy prosperity of the days before the war unless Europe becomes prosperous. A war in the Pacific would have been disastrous. It was worth every effort to prevent it. But the economic collapse of Europe would be vastly more disastrous. If public opinion is as insistent and emphatic in this matter as it was in regard to the limitation of armament, the Administration will ‘take the case’ and ‘prepare a brief’ just as readily.”

#### CHRISTIANS URGED TO OPPOSE ALL WARFARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Women's Peace Society is conducting a campaign urging Christians of today to return to the example of the early Christians and say, “I am a Christian; I will not kill, and therefore I will not participate in or sanction war in any way whatever.”

Members of the party are appearing in front of churches bearing banners and leaflets. Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram says that in later centuries Christianity, which had at first considered the bearing of arms unlawful, had “become so corrupted that its followers joined the armies and the priests and ministers gave their sanction to war.” She adds, “Those of us who are pacifists and church members, were frankly grieved by the attitude of the church in the late war, when ministers of the gospel preached hatred and the church permitted without protest the conscription and imprisonment of those of its members who believed it wrong to destroy human life.”

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## AGREEMENT ABOUT SUBMARINE URGED

Miss Katherine Ludington Interprets Public Sentiment as Demanding Action on Both Undersea and Chemical Warfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Agreement to minimize the use of submarines by the greatest reduction possible to obtain, and to outlaw the use of poison gas by whatever practicable means can be found, should be aims of the Washington Conference, declared Miss Katherine Ludington, regional director for New England of the National League of Women Voters, expressing her personal views in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Public sentiment appears to demand such action, she said, even though the attitude of the military and naval establishments does not.

“I am glad to see that the statement of the advisory committee to the effect that a canvass had revealed opposition to abolition of the submarine had been retracted as premature or mistaken,” Miss Ludington said. “The immediate indignation which greeted this assertion was sufficient to contradict it, and the opinion is that the only place that was canvassed was the Navy Department. There can be no doubt that the removal of the submarine and poison gas as tools of war are greatly to be desired. Whether it can be attained by this conference depends on the conference and on the public opinion that reaches them.”

#### Organization Urged

“It seems to me that one of the greatest things that should come out of this Conference really is with regard to this question of public sentiment. The expressions which led to the calling of the conference, and which greeted its first proposals, formed a wave, the roar of which could not be ignored by the official representatives of the people. It would appear that this sentiment, in so far as it is constantly and audibly expressed, has quieted down somewhat. It has not ceased to exist in the least, however.”

“The task, then—even the duty—is to provide that the demand of the peoples of the world may be constantly voiced. The issue of peace must be kept constantly before us as the goal. Elimination of tools of war, outlawing of the practice of war by international agreements, are essential steps. The duty of this conference is to perpetuate itself. Setting of dates for future assemblies must necessarily be governed by what this Conference accomplishes. Assuredly there should be another meeting soon, particularly to deal with the problems of China and the Far East. In any event the impetus already gained must not be lost.”

“In the mobilization of sentiment women have had, and still have, an unusual opportunity. Because the women leaders of the work for peace have, perhaps, more leisure than men, and also because they have fewer political and material prejudices to overcome, they are peculiarly fitted to carry forward the essential work. The organized women of the nation have done much to make achievements thus far possible, and they are not inclined to allow progress to lapse.”

Work of Council

Miss Ludington explained the work of the unofficial council on the limitation of armament which has acted to coordinate the work of many organizations supporting the peace movement. It has issued several bulletins and served as a clearing house for information, she said, but is really just getting fully under way. It is thought possible that the organization which may continue the work may find its foundation on the present council.

#### Although the National League of Women Voters must govern its activities by the decisions of its annual convention, Miss Ludington said, the organization's leaders have construed the resolution adopted at the April convention urging the calling of a conference to take up the question of limitation of armament by international agreement, as implying active support of any steps taken toward this end. The coming convention is expected to provide some more specific definition of the work which the league can carry on in post-conference activities.

#### SAN DIEGO SHIPPING RAPIDLY INCREASING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Showing a tremendous increase in San Diego's foreign commerce, 33,000 tons of merchandise, valued at \$1,597,034, were handled over the port's docks and wharves in November according to the monthly report of Joseph Brennan, harbor master.

The report shows that 1791 tons of freight, valued at nearly \$250,000,000, was exported and imported during the month. This is an increase of more than 150 per cent over any similar month in the last seven years.

#### BOY SCOUTS PLEAD FOR WILD PLAYGROUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Fostered mainly by the members of Salt Lake City Council, Boy Scouts of America, a movement is under way to have Congress set aside 49,000 acres of mountain land as a wild-life sanctuary.

The Scouts, who make up the membership of more than 50 troops of the council, have obtained the indorsement of all the civic and business men's clubs, to-

gether with the signatures of more than 2000 citizens of the community to a petition which was sent to United States Senator Reed Smoot.

The movement has also been indorsed by Dana T. Parkinson, supervisor of the Wasatch National Forest, where most of the land desired to be set aside for the sanctuary is located. This land now abounds in pheasants, quail, grouse, deer, bear and many varieties of smaller animals, and later, if the petition is granted, it is planned to bring in a herd of elk.

## YOUTH OF COUNTY ENDANGERED. CITIZENS TO TRY YONKERS PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Public subscriptions will be taken in Lockport, New York, to secure enforcement of the Volstead Act in Niagara County. Under the heading “An appeal to the friends of law and order” a request for funds is being circulated in the community by the Niagara County branch of the Allied Citizens of America.

The solicitation of funds is the result of a mass meeting recently held in Lockport at which speakers declared liquor is reaching high school youth and is causing vice and petty crime among the youth of the county. At this meeting County Judge Charles Hickey was sharply scored for his attitude toward a jury which consumed a bottle of whisky offered in evidence in the prosecution of an alleged bootlegger. The jurors who drank the liquor were mildly reprimanded by the court.

The funds will be used to pay for printed matter and to meet other expenses incurred by members of the Allied Citizens who have declared their intention of seeing that the Volstead and other enforcement acts are made effective in Niagara County.

## BRITISH PREMIER LEAVES FOR CANNES

LONDON, England (Monday)—Mr. Lloyd George left London today for Cannes, where he will spend a few days prior to the meeting of the Supreme Council. The Premier was accompanied by Winston Churchill, Captain Guest and Mr. Stern, the well-known banker.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—Mr. Lloyd George passed through Paris today on his way to Cannes. It is indicated that at the coming conference Belgium will be asked to take part of her prior claims on Germany in material. France will insist that she shall not receive less in 1922 than she is due, although part of the payments will be postponed to 1923. This will be accomplished by a new division of such sums as are paid next year and of the 1,000,000,000 marks which were obtained July.

If France is thus assured that she loses nothing in the coming year, she is likely to subscribe to other arrangements for the relief of Germany, though she is opposed to a nominal reduction of the German debt.

There is being framed an important scheme for the stabilization of the franc on something approaching its present value. How far official consent to such a plan will be given remains to be seen, but there is strong feeling that excessive deflation will be as dangerous as inflation.

## MICHAEL COLLINS ADDRESSES AMERICA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—In a Christmas message to the American people through the press, Michael Collins says: “I can only say that the rights established for Ireland by the articles of the agreement give Ireland a startling point. It puts the future largely in our hands, and if we are only strong and bold enough, we shall go through triumphantly.”

“You may tell the American people that I am facing the future with high hopes and the greatest confidence.”

## COLLEGES TO AID WILSON FOUNDATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Representatives of more than 20 of the largest colleges of the United States have united in forming the educational committee of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, according to an announcement made by Professor Stephen P. Duggan of the College of the City of New York, who is chairman of the committee.

This membership is about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats, and the members are serving, according to Professor Duggan, “because of their adhesion to Mr. Wilson's ideals of human freedom and international cooperation, and will work in a wholly nonpartisan spirit to secure support among teachers and students for the purpose of the foundation, confident that that appeal will be particularly acceptable to that constituency.”

## STATE SHIPS RELIEF GRAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MITCHELL, South Dakota—Fourteen carloads of grain, donated by South Dakota farmers to the farming people now lacking food in the Near East, have already been shipped to the mills, to be manufactured into food products for direct shipment to Asiatic Minor and southern Russia. South Dakota, it is claimed, has shipped more grain than any other state, so far, for relief purposes.

## WOMEN TO ACT ON LEGAL DISABILITIES

Action Expected in Several States to Remove Prohibitions Not Changed by National Amendment—Blanket Law Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Action for legislation designed to remove political, civil and legal disabilities of women which exist by reason of state laws and in spite of the equal suffrage amendment to the National Constitution, is planned in several states during the current legislative year. Although a nation-wide questionnaire circulated by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters revealed a tendency among states to assume that the Nineteenth Amendment overruled state prohibitions against women holding public office, it is found that disabilities exist in a number of states and in varying degree.

Announcement has been made by the National Women's Party of intention to press for action in this regard through a “blanket” law. The measure would be filed in six of the north-eastern states where disabilities exist. In application it is calculated that the law would effect a complete establishment of “equal rights.” Action for a national measure of like nature is also said to be contemplated by the party, although this plan has not reached final form. It is urged that the program would effect a sweeping adjustment of many small inequalities which exist in the courts and in public life in general.

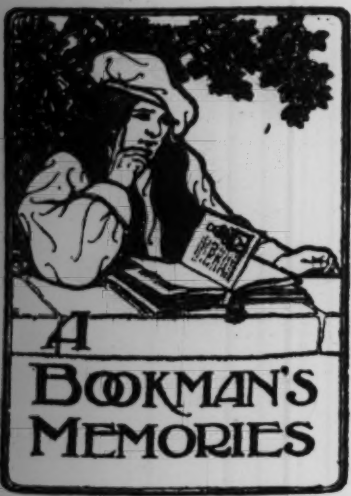
Regarding the proposed law as an issue, however, serious question is raised as to its advisability in “blanket” form. It is felt that a sweeping law would vitiate the effect of protective legislation enacted in the past by both state and nation, specially with regard to protective laws for women in industry. It is felt that considerable time and confusion will be saved, and that the final effect will be better, if the state laws which require changing are treated separately and with due regard to satisfactory existing laws.

#### Opposition to Law

Coinciding in this view, are the Women's Trade Union League and the National Consumers' League. The former bases its opposition on the fact that the proposed “blanket” law would break down the protective statutes for which the league has worked. Eminent legal counsel of the National League of Women Voters have supported this view from a legal standpoint, and this latter organization has expressed itself in favor of the individual rather than the collective method for removal of legal prohibitions.

Massachusetts, one of the states selected by the National Women's Party upon which to try its law, presents a typical situation. By decision of the attorney-general women were held only to have received the right to vote under the Nineteenth Amendment, or to hold only those offices not excluded by the Constitution in stipulating “male.” To meet this the Massachusetts League of Women Voters started on its way a constitutional amendment to establish equal eligibility, and the amendment was passed by the last General Court in joint session. The way to the enactment of a constitutional amendment, however, is long, further passage by the Legislature being required, followed by submission to the voters, which would mean no final action until 1923.





E. T. Cook

When I read recently that the Pall Mall Gazette, with which is incorporated the Globe, had again been sold, and that the new proprietor will make it "a free and independent paper," and that he is a candidate for Parliament, I reflected upon the vicissitudes of newspapers and editors. Sir Edward Cook, or E. T. Cook as he was better known, was editor of the Pall Mall Gazette from 1890 to 1892. This editor, publicist, leader writer, and author had wide experiences of the vicissitudes of editors. I am writing on E. T. Cook, so I must not say too much about the Pall Mall Gazette, although the temptation is strong. It is a mistake to suppose that Thackeray had anything to do with the real Pall Mall Gazette, or that its first editor, Frederick Greenwood, was so foolish as to state that it was a paper "written by gentlemen for gentlemen." That famous phrase occurs in Thackeray's "Pendennis" and refers to the fictional journal discussed in that book, which Thackeray called "The Pall Mall Gazette." The passage runs, "We address ourselves to the higher circles of society; we care not to disown it—the Pall Mall Gazette is written by gentlemen for gentlemen; its conductors speak to the classes in which they live and were born. The field-preacher has his journal, the radical free-thinker has his journal; why should the gentlemen of England be unrepresented in the Press?" Among the contributors, under Frederick Greenwood, were Sir Henry Maine, Matthew Arnold, George Eliot, Anthony Trollope, Charles Reade, and Tom Hughes. Lord Morley, then John Morley, succeeded Greenwood. Under his editorship the Pall Mall Gazette was a serious and important paper with editorial sometimes a page long. He was followed by the mercurial and amazing W. T. Stead, who introduced the "furniture," and what was then known as the New Journalism. E. T. Cook succeeded him.

It would be hard to find two characters more different in temperament and method than W. T. Stead and E. T. Cook. When Cook took the reins the paper did not rise in circulation, but it increased in weight and influence. E. T. Cook was one of the most silent of men. He had a well stored, and nicely balanced intelligence. He did not think by instinct, but always by well considered logical processes. I found it almost impossible to talk with him. He would give one his whole attention but it was difficult to know what he was really thinking about. A very conscientious man, highly appreciated by the statesmen of the day, a calm and clear writer, unemotional, exact, precise, well versed in the production of a newspaper, yet I do not think he was a good editor. His lack of enthusiasm was prejudicial to getting the best work from contributors. An acquaintance has written of him, "His speech was laconic. It was disconcertingly punctuated by nods, from which his companion was free to infer assent, dissent, or merely boredom."

When I say that he was not a good editor, I mean that he had not the range, insight and news-scent of Stead; but as a political journalist he was supreme, and although I do not deal with politics here, it may be well to remember that in March, 1903, he summarized his editorial record thus: "My main effort in journalism has been: (1) to influence the Liberal Party in an Imperialist direction, (dangerous ground that); (2) to support social reforms." But I must not forget the Pall Mall Gazette extra-terrestrial, in conjunction with Charles Morley, were issued from the Pall Mall during Cook's editorship. That was a new thing in journalism. These extras were remarkably well done, and sold widely.

As an editor he was unfortunate—and fortunate. The Pall Mall Gazette was sold over his head to William Waldorf Astor; he was about to depart into the wilderness of Free-lance, when Sir George Nevill, then Mr. Nevill, founded the Westminster Gazette and made him editor. In that position he remained for three years, then resigned, to become the editor of the Daily News. In time, strange to say, this journal was also sold over his head. Golden offers of editorship were made to him, but none was to his liking. For years he was a leader writer on the Daily Chronicle, and gradually dropped into what may have been his real career—authorship, writing biographies and editing Ruskin.

About 1901, whenever I strolled down Northumberland Street, shortly before the luncheon hour, I invariably met E. T. Cook, the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, and Charles Morley, the editor of the Budget, walking together. Charles Morley always talking, E. T. Cook always listening. When I met him socially, in later years, sometimes we would play a mild parlor game called "Trying to make E. T. Cook talk." We usually failed, he was quite genial and I am sure willing to talk, but his mental makeup was such that he could not utter a word until he had studied the pros and cons of the subject, and had

decided exactly what he thought about it.

So much had happened to the Pall Mall Gazette, and to the world that E. T. Cook had become a fading memory. When my interest was reawakened in him by the Biography of J. Saxon Mills—an excellent work, an admirable work, so much so that one reviewer remarked, "Mr. Saxon Mills has produced much the same memorial of Sir Edward Cook as one can conceive of an affectionate retriever composing of an adored master." That is smart, but unfair. If one admires a man one must say so even in a biography. Upon an early page of this excellent book there is a passage that sums up E. T. Cook, student and publicist. "He read Blue Books at school, and gave up football that he might have more time for reading Ruskin." E. T. Cook had a distinguished career at Winchester, and New College Oxford. John Morley, who was then editing the Pall Mall Gazette, thought so well of him that he recommended the level-headed, capable youth for the place of private secretary to Mr. Carnegie. Here is the letter:

Pall Mall Gazette,  
June 8, 1882.  
Dear Mr. Carnegie,  
The bearer of this is Mr. E. T. Cook—a young Oxford man of great ability—a good reader, a good writer, a good man. If you can persuade him to become your secretary you will get a prize.  
Yours faithfully,  
J. M.

Mr. Carnegie was not to be drawn. After 30 years of unremitting journalism, in which he worked, I suppose, as hard as any journalist has ever worked, Cook settled himself, with equal pertinacity, to authorship. He had an industrious, metallic interest in art; he issued a "Popular Handbook to the National Gallery," and a "Popular Handbook to the Tate Gallery," and it was owing to his efforts that the "Buried Turners" were recovered from the National Gallery store rooms, and presented, in all their glory, to an astonished and delighted public. In conjunction with Mrs. E. T. Cook he compiled books on London and on Gardening; he was also the author of an excellent biography of "Peline of the Times" and of Florence Nightingale; but his greatest effort, in which he was associated with Alexander Wedderburn, was the library edition of the works of John Ruskin, in 39 volumes, published between 1903 and 1912. This amazing work is a monument of industry and love. "Pegging away at Ruskin" is a monotonous entry in E. T. Cook's Diary. This edition claims to include every word ever written by Ruskin, who, as Frederick Harrison once said, wrote more than any other three leading British thinkers put together. The edition forms a block of books nine feet long by 10 inches high, "formidable" as Cook once remarked in a moment of humor, "even as a piece of furniture."

In 1912 he was knighted. If ever a man deserved the honor E. T. Cook did; but it did not change him. It did not even excite him. Here is a laconic account of the ceremony from his Diary: "Dressed at tailor's (got to Buckingham Palace 10:50 (20 minutes late) and advised by flunkies to hurry up, but I saved some minutes' wait. Paish was nearly as late. We were marshalled in our several groups in Picture Gallery. Then single file into Throne room. Court official giving each in turn a civil piece of advice as to how to kneel. The whole thing managed very well and quickly. Drove away with Paish."

He wrote many Leading Articles; he helped to form public opinion; he was consulted by statesmen; he produced admirable biographies and handbooks; he was one of the heads of the Press Bureau during the war. But his monument is certainly his edition of Ruskin; by that he will be remembered and blessed; by that "formidable piece of furniture," that every student of art and literature hopes to possess some day, when he has a house large enough to contain it.

## DAWN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
There was nothing of the flaming pageantry of summer in this dawn. The late bronzes and golds of leaves had dulled to dusty brown, fields had been laid bare and everything was wrapped in the cold grays, the sand colors, the dun shades of winter.

Miles and miles of rolling field spread away from the low hill from which I watched. The only spots of green were the plumes of pine scattered here and there on the hill expanse, but even their green was not of warmth and cheer, but something ecclesiastical and remote. In a patch of field which had, it seemed yesterday, been clothed so richly, there remained only low, pale stubble and the flapping awkwardness of a scarecrow. Winter had torn away part of his scant tattered raiment and there was a touch of sadness to the figure which is always meant to be humorous.

A dozen stars, which looked like tiny vagabonds, flickered very far away. Houses, looking like doll's houses left about by heedless children, cuddled close to the ground about the spreading scene. Some were dull white, making, in the gathering light, patches of change from the drab surroundings. Some had barns near by which looked still and tenantless in the gray light. Others of the houses were just outlines of darker gray in the half light. One felt that they had moved all of these houses together into a little community would have been to have builded a deserted village.

And the sun? A strange unlovely light was beginning to lift a pale yellow flush in the east behind a hill. It rimmed the wavering line of scrubby growth and black rocks, not warmly and closely and cheerfully, but as something a little apart and chill. There were no violet or rose to soften and make it warm as that it should turn to diamonds the rug of frost that overlaid the ground. Here and there

the few leaves which clung to gaunt branches beat sorrowfully together in a moody matin. A white sounded in the feathery pine trees. Several of the pale stars disappeared. The light grew.

Far away a tiny speck of light pointed a window in one of the white houses. Presently a trail of smoke, feeble, thin, moved from the chimney. In the breathless hush that filled the region the creak of a door on rusty hinges was borne up from the valley by a fugitive puff of sharp wind, and made to sound loud. There was the single bark of a big dog. Distance made it echo so that it resembled the crescendo of a hound's bay.

Behind the black rocks and the scraggly hill the cheerless yellow light was mounting, gathering intensity, not warmth. The fan of light was not delicately veined as in summer, when there is the suggestion of spreading fragile ivory sticks. Mounting in it was the ball of the sun. Not clearly defined, but diffuse and of a cold rose overlaid with mist. Higher it mounted. The whisper in pine boughs dropped to a whining. Other lights appeared in the valley, little saffron points which suggested cheerful activity.

The figure of a man moved forth from a tiny house to a tiny barn. A cock crowed without enthusiasm. The last pale star winked out. Day had come.

## CYPRUS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Cyprus in recent years has been growing in favor as a holiday resort. That its progress in popularity has been slow has been due to the backwardness of the country, especially as regards traveling facilities and, even in spite of the great improvements realized in this respect under the 40 years of British administration, they still remain largely inadequate to meet the requirements of the present-day tourist. To the resident of Egypt, especially, a trip to Cyprus should be very attractive. The mountains, which form such a striking feature of the island scenery, are a welcome change after the flatness of Egypt, and the keen air scented with pine and bracken is something never experienced in that land of intensive agriculture. Cyprus is only 20 hours, by the 14-knot steamer, distant from Egypt. Yet the present service which is maintained by the Khedivial mail line touches at Port Said, Famagusta, on the east of the island, and Larnaca before reaching Limasol, the port for the highest mountains, and so takes 4½ days from Alexandria. Apart from this 10-day service there is no other regular passenger line connecting the two countries. It is proposed, however, to introduce an improvement next year by which the voyage between Port Said and Larnaca will be shortened to about 48 hours. As all the island's mail and nearly all its trade passes through Egypt, the importance of this development is obvious.

Famagusta, the first port of call on the present route, is the only enclosed harbor on the island but it is so small that it is doubtful whether it could contain half a dozen moderate sized steamers. A feature of the city—it is barely more than a village today—is the number of ruined churches of Crusade times and the massive fortifications, built largely by the Venetians 400 years ago, which inclose them. Famagusta is the eastern terminus of the one narrow-gauge line

which form: the system of the Cyprus Government Railways. It runs across the island through Nicosia, the capital, to Morphou on the west and then turns south to Erythrou at the foot-hills of the high southern range. With the exception of a few plantations of pines and eucalyptus and gardens watered by wells the great plain of Cyprus is in the summer and early autumn a sun-scorched undulating stretch of yellow browns and red earth, bounded on the north by a continuous line of shimmering blue mountains and on the south by the long slopes of the high range. Larnaca and Limasol are both open roadsteads, sheltered on the north and west but liable to very heavy seas, when communication by lighter with the shore becomes impossible. Over the white line of Limasol, picked out with many a red tiled roof and vividly green poplar, its church with dome and cupola, and its minaret, lies the great whaleback of Troodos, the island's summit, 22 miles away as the crow flies, while to the right lies the dark line of Limasol forest backed by the grand peak of Papoutsa, rising to a little more than 5100 feet above sea level.

Soon after landing one is introduced to Cyprus dust, an acquaintance which becomes peculiarly intimate as the motor car pads its way up the chalky road into the hills. Even at higher altitudes the dust is almost as dense, but the absence of rain from April to October makes road upkeep peculiarly difficult. With the exception of the carob (locust bean) tree, which grows on the southern coast up to about 1500 feet above sea level, there is practically nothing green growing along the first 15 miles on the Troodos road. The cultivation of vines which then becomes general gives a welcome green splash to the otherwise bare landscape. A very marked feature is the terracing of the hill slopes for facilitating cultivation. How old these terraces are probably nobody knows, but they show undoubtedly the industry of centuries. Scarcely less ancient perhaps are the circular threshing

floors of about 25 yards diameter paved with stone flags, or again, the primitive wooden plows which the conservative Cypriot clings to although its light wood share tipped with iron can scarcely do more than scratch the surface.

Soon after the road enters a valley at the foot of the main slopes of Troodos the pine forests begin, interlarded with vine plantations, while near the watercourses grow planes, maples, alders, walnut, peach, plum, pear, and other fruit trees. As the car mounts higher by a series of extraordinary hairpin bends and somewhat perplexing windings in the mountains the feathery Aleppo pine gives place to its harder cousin, the Laricio pine, which, with the exception of a few cypress and shrubs, reigns supreme from about 5000 feet to the summit (6400 feet) of Troodos.

On the great shoulder of the mountain about 1000 feet below the summit the summer quarters of the Cyprus Government and troops and the visitors' camps lie scattered in among the pine forests. There is also one hotel, which is shortly to be replaced by a substantial stone building, and a few primitive stores housed in galvanized iron roofed shanties. Practically all are closed for the winter by October 15 when the government returns to Nicosia, for from December to March the mountain is under heavy snow.

Probably few views are more extensive than that obtained from the top of Mt. Olympus, as the summit of Troodos is known. On a clear day practically the whole island lies stretched out before one, so much so that one feels as if one were standing on the roof of the world, a small world at any rate. Due north beyond the steep wooded slopes and ravines of the foothills sweeps the grand curve of Morphou Bay, a yellow shore dimmed with the blue of



distance bounding a sea of marvelous ultramarine. On the right there stretches inland the huge Mesoria, or central plain, looking from this height as bare as an Egyptian desert but for here and there little patches of green, blue and white indicating villages and towns, while bounding it is the serrated line of the northern range fading into the eastern end of the island 100 miles away. If the weather is clear, beyond the promontory of the bay may be seen the Anatolian coast of Asia Minor backed by the huge Taurus Mountains, perhaps more than 100 miles distant. Due east stretch away the many peaks and spurs of the southern range, with Masheria, Adepfi and the gray head of Papoutsa standing out, while to the south the salt lake five miles west of Limasol and backed by the low land of Akrotiri once catches the eye. On the west there lies the Paphos or Main Forest, 32,000 acres in extent, covering the mountain and hills, which gradually fall toward the rocky coast 25 miles away.

A vast solitude seems to reign in these Cyprus mountains. Scarcely does one meet anyone alive, with the exception of a few vultures, hawks, a covey or two of partridges and some small birds, there is little evidence of wild life. Mouffon, or wild sheep, which are now protected by law, exist in the high hills, however, while here are said to be plentiful at the lower levels.

Cyprus cannot be said to be very prosperous. Coming from Egypt one senses at once that it is a poor country, and this is largely if not entirely, the fault of the people. Possibly centuries of rule by foreigners, Crusaders, Venetians, Turks, has tended to discourage individual enterprise. Sorely involved in debt, lazy, and astonishingly conservative, the Cypriot appears to be uninterested in developments which might better him immensely, would he but exert himself. The government, unsubsidized by England, is dependent on the island's resources for its revenue and this is probably the explanation why greater progress has not been made during the period of British occupancy. Yet Cyprus is potentially rich. For centuries it has been noted for its minerals, for did it not for instance give to the European nations the name for copper? Yet, except for a company, originally Austrian and since the outbreak of war nominally British, which extracts asbestos and a few other minerals, little is being done. The clays of the valleys and foothills produce splendid pottery but fuel for burning them is very scarce. Forestry has received serious attention but much more could be done. Agriculture has immense possibilities if dry farming methods and irrigation by means of reservoirs were developed. Further, the tourist might well be induced to give the island's attractions a fair trial and if facilities of travel improved they would not be found wanting.

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## THE CRITICAL ART

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Only the other day, when I happened to be standing on his hearth-rug with my back to his good log fire, a painter told me to my flabbergasted face that one of the summits of his ambition—and there were many—was to edit, if not entirely produce, certain critical pages of art news in a famous newspaper. I shuddered. I knew him as a good painter, with something very near a touch of genius in him at times, when he painted the sea and its ships which he had been brought up amongst, but I also knew him as one of the worst critics it had ever been my lot to associate with, being entirely at the mercy of his own particular point of view, and yet here he was not only completely ignorant of his ignorance, blatantly satisfied with himself and, what was worse, feeling quite able to guide the artistic taste of a circulation in the hundred thousands.

Really in him at times, when he painted the sea and its ships which he had been brought up amongst, but I also knew him as one of the worst critics it had ever been my lot to associate with, being entirely at the mercy of his own particular point of view, and yet here he was not only completely ignorant of his ignorance, blatantly satisfied with himself and, what was worse, feeling quite able to guide the artistic taste of a circulation in the hundred thousands. Really in him at times, when he painted the sea and its ships which he had been brought up amongst, but I also knew him as one of the worst critics it had ever been my lot to associate with, being entirely at the mercy of his own particular point of view, and yet here he was not only completely ignorant of his ignorance, blatantly satisfied with himself and, what was worse, feeling quite able to guide the artistic taste of a circulation in the hundred thousands.

And very much like the crowd at the country fair, the great hosts of "neither's" stand and gaze, not knowing what to believe, not caring very much, and vaguely divided between what they have decided they like and what the critic in the morning newspaper tells them they ought to like.

This relation of art and criticism is curious to say the least of it. Generally speaking, there is no worse critic than an artist, and yet there is no one who will deliver his dogmas about art more unhesitatingly. You can't hurl "ignorance" at him because at least he knows something of the methods of art, not to mention its vagaries. So the only possible explanation is that he gets so engrossed with his own effort and his own ideals, that another's seem to lack the truth which he believes he has made his own.

So the lyric poet is absolutely convinced that both sonnet and free verse are formalism and degeneracy respectively, and that blank verse is weight of labor. As for the Victorian painter he refuses to be separated for an instant from a conviction that the modernists' one and only motto is "Facilis descensus Averni."

One of them made a speech at a dinner I attended not long ago, a dinner where most of the guests were more modern than the speaker. It was a short speech, it may have been rehearsed for all I know, but it showed so great a gulf between his ideas and theirs that it argued a long time for somebody if ever he should have the chance of criticizing them. He said something like this: "I am happy to get up and say I like you all; you are all my artistic brothers, I like you better than your pictures, I like you very much better than your pictures, in fact I do not like your pictures at all because I do not understand them."

But if artists criticizing art is chaos, the critical cosmos is not without its labyrinth. The great critic is apt to become a Ruskinian mentor. He usually possesses an erudition which no one can gainsay, he burles the Quattrocento at you if you dare to differ from him, and he ends as a despot whose thumbs go up or down over the artistic arena with all but the gladiators applauding his verdicts.

There are other kinds of critics besides the pundits, of course. Every writer with a taste for art thinks he is a born critic and it is not long, as a rule, before an unsuspecting publisher is found to agree with him, although by the same token the foresaid publisher would give an unknown quite a different reception.

So he light-heartedly embarks on a career of opinion, charmingly written

and totally unreliable, and if he has any success at all, and he usually has because people love to read what is brightly written, he begins to sport the sign manual of an expert, which is a large library, and his opportunities for mistakes are proportionately increased and he begins to take the fullest advantage of them.

By and by he gets in a scrape of some sort, declares enthusiastically that something is so or is not so which turns out to be the opposite and then if he is wise he will remember how happy he was in his own artistic home before he went gallivanting about his neighbor's and he will return there and live happily ever after.

But where is the real critic in all this, if there is one, and there must be one somewhere? There is. He is an artist, too, and his art is judgment; righteous judgment, if he is a genius. His ideals are sky high and his sensibilities as acute as a violinist. Then, if he is a good writer, if he is blithe and not bitter and, above all, honest, he becomes a great critic and the artistic world, though it probably will not like him, will respect him and some day build shrines to his memory—which it may very well do because—am not it all sure his isn't the greatest art of all.

## RESTORED PALAZZO CAFFARELLI

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the works of art that Italy obtained from her enemies in the great war was Palazzo Caffarelli, restored by Germany.

The importance of this palace does not lie so much in its architectural value, as in its position, having been built on the emplacement of Jupiter's Temple near the rupe Tarpela, that is to say, on the most sacred spot of the Capitol where the Romans worshipped their chief god-protector and punished the traitors of their land. The Caffarelli dukes erected it at the end of the sixteenth century, when the papal patricians chose as the site for their villas and palaces the ruins of ancient Rome. Gregorio Canonica, a pupil of Vignola, was its architect, and he placed it so that it could have a bird's-eye view of the whole town.

The Prussian Embassy settled in it during the eighteenth century and made it a center of culture and a meeting place for all Germans, until after the proclamation of the German Empire, when it became the home of the German Embassy. From that moment no effort was spared in enlarging the building. A new palace was erected close to that of the Caffarelli and many of the old houses running along the small streets at the foot of the Capitol were purchased. Thus by the side of the Embassy an archaeological library, a club, apartments for students, etc., found a place. In a word, a German colony and town grew up in the middle of Rome. The Kaiser had an imperial throne erected in the most important and spacious room, which was decorated by Hermann Prell with scenes from northern mythology.

The war came, and the Italian Government confiscated the palace. The legal rights of this confiscation lay in the fact that all the Capitoline Hill and its palaces had been recognized from time immemorial as the property of the Roman municipality. In fact, already in 1854 the same municipality had brought a case against the Prussian Government for the restitution of the unduly occupied palace. Since then nothing further had been done in order to preserve peace, but the right remained, and it was perfectly legal to revive it when the war offered the opportunity, and at a time when the German troops were inflicting damages in the Venetian provinces.

The use for which the Italian Government reserves Palazzo Caffarelli, its surrounding grounds and buildings, is for the benefit of art and civilization. The emplacement of Jupiter's Temple, the rupe Tarpela, and all the rest of the ancient ruins which still exist under the buildings erected in the course of time, will now be once more brought to light. The whole will belong to the archaeological zone, which constitutes what is known as the Passeggiata archeologica, that is to say, the Archaeological Parade. This parade or garden includes the Capitoline Hill, the Forum, the Palatine, the Colosseum, which takes in the Terme di Caracalla and ends in the Via Appia.

## CONSTANTINOPLE'S MANY STAMPS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Constantinople and the Levant in general has long been the promised land of postage stamp collectors. Besides the stamps of the imperial Ottoman post office, which were changed at least every year, the then existing post offices of the six great powers of Europe in the Levant took good care every time a change took place to add some novelty by means of some special printed indication or super tax.

When Turkey sided with the central powers in the war, the British, French, Italian and Russian post offices were naturally immediately closed. After the occupation of the capital by the Allies, the German and Austrian post offices disappeared in turn. On the other hand, the commanders of the British, French, Italian and Greek troops of occupation each opened a post office for the use of their soldiers and countrymen, the Turkish post office being forbidden to receive or to send mail matter abroad.

In the beginning of 1921 the Ottoman post office was again authorized to send and receive mail from abroad, and, seeing that the Turkish post office was and still is cheaper than all the others and functioned perfectly, it drew to itself a great deal of the foreign business. It has, therefore, now become necessary for the military posts of the allied powers to find out ways and means to draw customers and to increase their takings.

The first to lower the tariff as heavily as possible to that of the Turks was the British post office. After that the Italians speedily followed suit and finally the French.

The public in general being for the most part ignorant of the different rates of exchange, or unable to work them out, in all foreign post offices, there is in consequence a certain amount of difficulty and much loss of time. The French have therefore decided to reintroduce the system which existed before the war, furnishing stamps with their value in Turkish money—plasters and paras—printed over them. This new rule was put into practice on August 1, and since that date the French post office in Constantinople has brought out a new series of five stamps.

Now that the French post office has commenced catering to the public in this manner, it is quite safe to predict that the other three powers, English, Italian and Greek, will soon follow and will also give the Turkish value on their respective stamps. Already the British post office advises that the British post in Constantinople has put five stamps in circulation, of the same value as the French, with Turkish value superposed. It is reasonably certain, therefore, that the Italian and Greek post offices will soon do likewise, and then it will seem as if the pre-war days in the Turkish capital have returned when such a continual sorting, comparing and exchange of stamps was taking place, that the city of Constantinople became the delight of philatelists the world over.

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## MR. DEBS' RELEASE COMPLETE, HE SAYS

Socialist Leader Declares That No Conditions Are Imposed on His Freedom—Campaign for Other Prisoners May Follow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following conferences with Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, and later with President Harding at the White House, Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, announced yesterday that he had been given assurances by each of these that his release from the Atlanta prison for violation of the Espionage Act was unconditional.

Furthermore Mr. Debs asserted that the Attorney-General had assured him that he would not be expected to depart from his "principles, convictions, and ideals."

His announcement was significant in view of the fact that earlier in the day Mr. Daugherty had gone out of his way to issue a public warning to the Socialist leader that he should "direct his talents to useful purposes," and not "commercialize" the notoriety that had come to him.

On another point Mr. Debs takes issue with the Attorney-General, who had announced that the Socialist leader had come to Washington "of his own volition."

"Citizen of the World"

"When the warden of the Atlanta prison advised me of my release by commutation of sentence," said Mr. Debs, "he told me it was coupled with a request of the Attorney-General that I come to Washington to meet him and President Harding. The warden furnished me with a ticket to Washington for that purpose."

Mr. Debs, it is said, will not seek to have his commutation of sentence changed into a complete pardon restoring his citizenship rights. "I am not an American citizen," he explained. "I am a citizen of the world."

It is understood that the real purpose of the Administration in directing Mr. Debs to come direct to Washington after his release was to postpone or prevent a monster demonstration that is being planned for the Socialist leader at his home in Terre Haute, Indiana. Mr. Debs said that "all demonstrations" had been postponed on that account but, according to advice received here, the Socialist leader will be given a notable reception when he reaches Terre Haute tomorrow after his departure from Washington this evening.

Campaign to Free Prisoners

That Mr. Debs, acting upon the assurances of President Harding that he would not be expected to depart from his beliefs, will initiate an active campaign for general amnesty for all political prisoners, was intimated by him yesterday. In such a campaign he has been pledged the support of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Gompers, accompanied by Mrs. Gompers, called upon the Socialist leader at his hotel during the afternoon and earnestly discussed conditions with him.

"I came to tell Mr. Debs how glad I was of his release," said Mr. Gompers later, "and to offer him my help in any campaign to secure the release of all political prisoners."

"We are past the critical period. Why not let these political prisoners go? I am glad the start has been made with Mr. Debs. We are now at peace. There is no danger now in anything they might have said. I might say that my visit was just a Christmas call," added Mr. Gompers.

It was stated at the Department of Justice during the day that Mr. Daugherty would shortly give out for publication his recommendations in the Debs case. The Attorney-General's public "warning" to Mr. Debs caused considerable comment in official circles. In commenting on Mr. Debs' visit he said that "unusual conditions" had been attached to the commutation of sentence granted the Socialist leader for his release from prison on Christmas Day.

Mr. Daugherty's Statement

His statement reads: "I have received a call from Mr. Debs. I volunteered no advice to him, and he asked none. There were no unusual conditions attached to his commutation. His call upon me was of his own volition. I will shortly give out for publication, with the President's consent, my recommendations in the Debs case. My object in doing this will be to refresh the memory of the American people of Debs' violations of the law, and to inform them of the reasons for his commutation. I hope it will be educational to some extent."

"I have nothing further to say regarding Debs' call, or regarding his case, except that I hope he may direct his talents to a useful purpose. I trust that the notoriety he has received may not be commercialized. I say this because I observe gathering about him, and undertaking to promote him, persons who have not the best interests of the country or society at heart. His life's efforts, pursuing as he has until now, when he is again a free man, a theory erroneous in principle, should not be commercialized."

It was noticeable that despite Mr. Daugherty's statement, that Mr. Debs had come to Washington of his "own volition," the Attorney-General and President Harding himself were waiting to receive him when he called at their offices.

"I was courteously received by the Attorney-General," Mr. Debs told newspapermen afterwards, "and expressed to him my interest and devotion to my fellow political prisoners, who are no more guilty than I, and who still remain in prison."

and was there received very cordially by President Harding, with whom I exchanged opinions and points of view so that he might perfectly understand my further activities.

"During my visit I took occasion to express by appreciation of the consideration shown me. At both the offices of the Attorney-General and the President I was assured that my release was unconditional and that, of course, I would not be expected to depart from my principles, convictions, and ideals."

Asked if he had regained his American citizenship along with his freedom, Mr. Debs replied smilingly, "My citizenship is not lost. 'Where my star was, behold by sun,' he quoted. 'I am not a citizen of the United States. I am a citizen of the world.'"

"It is not strange that the system which brands a man as a felon should deprive him of his citizenship," the Socialist leader declared.

"There is a consistency about that that is perfectly admirable. A man who is a convict for his convictions is everywhere a citizen of good standing. He is a citizen by virtue of his own God-given, inherent sovereignty. The only man who ever loses his citizenship is the man who renounces his principles, abdicates his manhood and is apostate to his own soul."

## CONGRESS TO TAKE UP SHIP SUBSIDY

Republican Leaders Confer With Mr. Harding on Program of Legislation—Tariff, Foreign Debts and Bonus Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding discussed with two of the Republican leaders at the Capitol, yesterday afternoon, the details of a legislative program, including the Administration's ship subsidy proposal, that is expected to keep Congress in continuous session until June 1, at least.

The two leaders were Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah, authority on tariff matters, and Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, to whom will be entrusted the task of steering the Administration's legislation through the House.

Every effort will be made to speed up the appropriation bills in the House, to make way for the consideration of the ship subsidy program, a question, which President Harding will put before Congress in a special message during January.

While Mr. Mondell declined to state what decisions had been reached between them respecting legislation, he said that the tariff, the foreign loan debt bill, the soldiers bonus and the merchant marine were considered at length.

It is also understood that the President discussed with the two Republican leaders the attitude of the agricultural bloc with respect to legislation endorsed by the Administration, a question which, it is recognized, will have a very important part to play in the passage of the tariff bill.

Mr. Mondell assured the President, on behalf of Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, that the last of the supply measures will be sent over to the Senate by April 1. This should permit completion of the major tasks before Congress by June 1, unless unforeseen obstacles arise.

President Harding believes that the ship subsidy program, intended to place the American merchant marine on a competitive basis with Great Britain, is perhaps the most important domestic question before the American people. The President's experts have recommended as a direct aid to the merchant marine a subsidy of \$34,000,000 to be augmented by an additional revolving fund of \$100,000,000 to aid indirectly American ship owners.

It is proposed to raise \$30,000,000 of the \$34,000,000 subsidy by diverting to this purpose 10 per cent of the custom receipts, which, in the fiscal year 1922-23 it is estimated will reach \$300,000,000. The remaining \$4,000,000 is to be obtained by tonnage taxes levied at American ports on American and foreign ships.

These questions will be discussed by the President with party leaders in Congress, and also with shipowners, shipbuilders and Labor, before he drafts his final recommendations.

## OIL SHALE RESEARCH TO INSURE SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—With the world's supply of petroleum being depleted at a rate which will make it necessary within a few years to find other sources of oil products, progressive engineers throughout the country are observing closely the development of the oil shale industry, according to Lewis C. Karrick, associate oil shale technologist of the United States Bureau of Mines stationed at the University of Utah.

Progress of the development is of special interest in Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada and Utah because vast deposits of this mineral await exploitation. The shale deposits of these five states, it is estimated, can be made to furnish all necessary oil products for consumption in this country for many generations.

Rapid progress is being made in oil shale research work in the laboratories maintained cooperatively by the United States Bureau of Mines and state governments, said Mr. Karrick. Due to the persistent efforts of government and state research chemists, valuable discoveries have been made which will make more certain the possibilities of producing high grades of oil from shales mined in western states.

## TELEPHONE RATES CUT BY DECISION

California Commission Decides to Give Utility Corporation Approximately One-Half the Minimum Increase Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—One of the most important decisions regarding rates to be charged by a public utility corporation has just been rendered here by the California State Railroad Commission, in the matter of the Southern California Telephone Company of Los Angeles. After operating for five years under an agreement not to apply for an increase in rates, the telephone company, which was formed to consolidate competing telephone systems in Los Angeles, is authorized to put into effect a new rate schedule, giving the company approximately one-half of the increases for which it asked.

The interesting feature of the decision, to other cities as well as to Los Angeles, is the manner in which the State Railroad Commission arrived at the new rate schedule. The telephone company proposed, for example, a rate of \$12 a month for business telephones, and was allowed \$9; it asked \$4.25 for single-party residence telephones, and was allowed \$3.75. The pre-war rates, under which the company had been operating were \$6.25 for business and \$2.50 for residence service. In reaching the new rate schedule, which goes into effect January 1, 1922, the commission allowed a rate base of \$23,800,000 on an estimate of 170,300 subscribers by June 1, 1922. The company had submitted various estimates of value, which, when brought down to date, ranged from \$34,000,000 to in excess of \$55,000,000. The commission, as will be seen, made a reduction of rather more than \$10,000,000 in the lowest of these estimates and of nearly \$22,000,000 in the larger.

Estimates Cut  
The company's claim of \$14,285,000 depreciation allowance under operating expense account was reduced to \$780,000, while the annual charge paid as license revenue to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company was cut from \$217,000 to \$120,000. The latter figure was the amount reached both by the city and the commission. While the Southern company is under contract to pay the larger sum, a decision provides that whatever is paid above \$120,000 must come out of net income.

The commission did not require the company to make any change either in accounting or rate of depreciation, but in its order did provide that only \$780,000 would be allowed in the estimate of operating account for rate fixing purposes. Any excess amount set up by the company cannot be charged to the rate payers, but must come out of what would be a fair return to the company.

The primary rate area is ordered extended to include a district in the southern part of the city, bounded by Florence, Mountain View, Manchester and Central avenues. The Palms-Culver district is not included in the Los Angeles area. A small neck of territory along Vergugo road, west of Tropic, is excluded from the primary rate area. Discussing the return under the new schedule, the commission says:

With an estimated revenue of \$8,300,000, and total estimated expense of \$7,994,000, there remains a net return of \$306,000. This is equal to approximately 6 per cent on the rate base allowed. We consider such a return reasonable, and entirely fair to the company, in view of all the circumstances in this case.

Revenue and Expenses

The apportionment of toll revenues and expenses between the Southern company and the Pacific company was reserved for decision in the pending state-wide telephone rate case. Referring to the inter-relation of these companies, the decision points out that all the outstanding stock of the Southern company is owned by the Pacific company, which in turn is controlled by the American company through majority stock ownership.

With the increase granted, the commission insists on improvement in service conditions. "Means must be found," says the commission, "to meet more promptly and more satisfactorily than in the past the demand for new telephones that is bound to continue at a rapid rate in Los Angeles."

Commenting on service conditions the decision says:

The commission's telephone engineers, in conjunction with the engineers of the Board of Public Utilities of the city of Los Angeles, made an analysis of the company's records of service observations and of trouble records. In addition, an independent service test was conducted by these engineers. The analysis of the company's own records led to the conclusion that the management is making satisfactory efforts to give good service, but that the number of troubles reported is excessive, that the actual trouble is not cleared with sufficient promptness and that the investigation of a considerable portion of the trouble is not carried far enough.

to determine and eliminate the condition occasioning the report. The independent service tests led to the conclusion that the plant and equipment is not being maintained in such condition as to provide good service and that a larger number of better trained employees is required for the proper maintenance of the plant.

Growth of City

In support of its claim for increased rates, the company said that its agreement when it absorbed the Home and Pacific systems in Los Angeles, forced it to go through the war period without the relief other utilities had received. It avers that if it had not been for the credit and resources of the Pacific company it could not have carried forward its business. Notwithstanding, the company declared that it had taken care of the heaviest growth ever recorded in the telephone history of the territory served.

In reviewing the telephone situation in Los Angeles the commission declared the remarkable growth of the city was a factor that must be given consideration, saying:

We cannot be unmindful of the fact that the unprecedented growth of the city of Los Angeles in building activity and population, and in expansion of all sorts of business enterprises has created an equally unprecedented demand for telephones. We see no indication justifying a belief that this growth will be retarded or come to a pause in the next number of years. On the contrary, in our judgment, the indications are that this remarkable development will continue and the conditions which have been designated as abnormal in this proceeding, may, for some considerable time to come, prove the normal condition of Los Angeles.

## GIANT DINOSAUR'S FOOTPRINTS FOUND

Slab With Great Geological Value Added to Collection of Mount Holyoke Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New England News Office

SOUTH HADLEY, Massachusetts—Among the specimens being added to the collection of the department of geology of Mount Holyoke College is a great slab of Connecticut Valley sandstone upon which are imprinted seven footprints of a giant dinosaur, who wandered his reptilian way in this region millions of years ago. On the other side of this slab, as well as on the side with the footprints, are mud-cracks and ripple-marks of great geological value.

"The ripple-marks," it is explained, "were made in mud at the bottom of shallow water when the region of the present Connecticut Valley was a large river-bottom which was occasionally flooded. As the waves in this shallow water worked back and forth they rolled the mud into ridges which were preserved when the mud was dried and later turned into stone. The beauty of the ripple-marks from this quarry is that they are so distinct and that they run in so many different directions in a small space."

"When mud dries it cracks into plates whose edges curl up. In these specimens coarse sand blew under the curled-up edges of the plates, and between the plates, and the whole surface was later hardened into hard rock so that we can see the fine material filling the cracks."

"The bird-like footprints show that at least two dinosaurs of different size roamed over the mud-flats and there are three footprints of a kind in each of two sets. These dinosaurs walked around on their hind legs and had very long necks and tails. The tracks are very well preserved and show the places where the claws at the ends of the toes dug into the mud. The tracks on the large slab are about eight inches long and the distance between them is about four or five feet, the length of the animal's stride. On a different slab there are also seven tracks but they are those of a much smaller dinosaur, tracks about three inches long and a foot and a half apart."

IMPORTERS ASSAIL TARIFF PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—As a part of their educational campaign to arouse business men of the country to the alleged perils of the proposed American valuation plan, the National Council of American Importers and Traders are sending 20,000 booklets pointing out its dangers to as many owners of retail dry goods and department stores throughout the United States. This booklet asserts that the proposed plan will increase the value of domestic goods, put an end to America's foreign commerce, increase difficulties of international exchange, decrease our tariff revenue, injure American farmers and workers and that it is deceptive because apparently low rates conceal excessive duties.

## MARINES DECLARED NEEDED IN HAITI

While State of Peace Has Been Established, Visiting Senators Find There Is Still a Need of Practical Intervention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While admitting that conditions have greatly improved in Haiti, the committee of four United States senators who have just returned from an investigation there have reported that it is desirable for the peace of the island and the development of the country that marines shall still be kept on duty for the present.

A formal report will be made on February 1, but in a preliminary report the following points were set forth:

"It is important that steps should be taken forthwith to coordinate the labors of the representatives of the United States Government in Haiti and of the so-called American-treaty officials. There should be appointed a special representative of the President, a high commissioner, in whom should be vested the usual diplomatic powers of an envoy extraordinary, and to whom, furthermore, all the American officials appointed under the treaty, as well as the commandant of the marine brigade, should look for direction and guidance. The members of the committee know of no reason why the duties of the financial advisers and the collector of customs should not be discharged by one person."

"They believe that there ought to be no further delay in the matter of the new loan, in order that the debt held in Europe may be discharged on advantageous terms, and the just claims of Haitian citizens against their own government may be promptly paid. The interests of Haiti, and more particularly of the common people of Haiti, require the determination of the conditions of the charter of the national bank and the early issuance of subsidiary coinage."

Conditions Unique

"It should be borne in mind that the vast mass of the Haitian people, simple, kindly, gentle and generous, live in a state of almost primitive poverty and ignorance. For generations there had been no roads in Haiti, prior to the arrival of the Americans in 1915. There are few trails and few towns. There was almost no travel and no education. The overwhelming majority of the people—perhaps 98 per cent of all—cannot read or write. All had been a prey to the revolutionary movements, which swept the country with increasing frequency, until the massacre of the political prisoners in the jail in Port-au-Prince in July, 1915, was followed by the murder of President Sam in the French legation by the mob."

"Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that, naturally rich though Haiti is in agricultural resources, exports and revenues have fallen far behind those of Porto Rico or Cuba, where, with similar soil and like climate under ordered government, the industry of the people has produced a great export trade. For example, in area, Haiti, which is three times as large as Porto Rico and has twice the population of Porto Rico, in 1919 exported products to the value of \$21,000,000, as against products to the value of \$79,000,000 exported from Porto Rico, while in 1920 she exported products to the value of \$19,000,000, as compared with products to the value of \$150,000,000, exported from Porto Rico."

Peace Established

"Peace and order have been established everywhere in Haiti. Sanitary work has cleaned up the once filthy coast towns. Road building has been begun, and other public works are under way. The committee believes that when the necessary administrative coordination has been established, and when the necessary decisions have been taken upon matters financial, improvement in Haiti will be noticeable almost immediately."

"Although the committee found the country completely at peace, it has heard all those who came before it with charges arising out of the period of lawlessness in the north and northeast of the country, two years or more ago; charges directed especially at alleged violent and illegal acts of some half dozen officers. The committee requires further time to analyze the testimony and to await the result of inquiries instituted as a result of that testimony."

"The chairman of the committee has ventured to point out the very great importance of carefully choosing for

service in Haiti, in civil or military capacities, officers who are sympathetic with the Haitian people, who will seek to establish cordial personal relations with the Haitian people. Officers of the marine corps going to Haiti should understand that in order fully to discharge their duty to the United States and to deserve the commendation of their superiors they must consider the dual responsibilities of their duty. They should be selected not only because of their capacity to command troops, but to command them in Haiti and among the Haitian people. Conversely, the most intelligent and active elements of the Haitian people must appreciate that since American forces are to continue in Haiti for the maintenance of peace, and that since under the existing treaty American officials are to remain to help the Haitian Government to carry out necessary reforms, the greatest measure of service to Haiti with the smallest possible degree of friction will require a spirit of accommodation and cooperation not only on the part of the American officials, but also on the part of those in Haiti who are active in the life of the capital and of the other principal centers."

## COAST OIL OUTPUT SHOWS BIG GAIN AS STRIKE ENDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—The great value of peace in the oil fields of California is demonstrated forcibly by comparative figures of production just issued by the state mining bureau, showing that production for November, the first month following the settlement of the strike in the California oil fields, showed a daily increase of 65,356 barrels over the production of October. During which month the strike reached the peak of its effectiveness. November production by all operating companies showed a total of 2,923,323 barrels a day. November shipments of 280,993 barrels per day were 25,132 barrels a day in excess of October shipments, showing that the strike affected not only production, but shipment as well, though there was sufficient oil in storage during October to have maintained the regular shipment record, had not the strike intervened.

Storage stocks were increased by 269,834 barrels during November, and 78 wells were completed, with initial daily production of 975 barrels. Prices for oil ranged from \$1.10 per barrel for 14 to 17.9 degrees oil, to \$2.45 for that of 35 degrees and above.

## GENERAL FREIGHT CUT IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—Record reductions in freight rates on California's principal farm products have been authorized by the state railroad commission, the cuts amounting to an average of 10 per cent on the chief products of farm, garden, orchard and range throughout the State. The fixing of the new rates, effective January 1, 1922, was in answer to an application for such a reduction from F. W. Gompers, representing all the steam and electric lines engaged in freight carrying in the State.

The offer of the 10 per cent reduction on the chief farm products of California by the carriers, followed an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the carriers to make a 12½ per cent reduction on hay and grain products. In authorizing the general 10 per cent reduction the California commission held that it is much more beneficial to both farmers and consumers throughout the State to make a general reduction than to make a slightly greater reduction on hay and grain and their products, cotton, cotton-seed products, fresh and dried fruits, fresh and dried vegetables, live stock, poultry, butter, eggs, cheese and wool.

## TAX DELINQUENTS FALL OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its San Diego News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Tax collections in San Diego for 1921 reached a total of \$1,639,440, leaving only \$90,837 delinquent, according to a report just issued by the city treasurer. In 1920 delinquent taxes aggregated \$113,208.



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## HAWAII TO OPEN LANDS TO NATIVES

Rehabilitation Project for the Island People to Be Undertaken in Accordance With Recent Congressional Action

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Although not on as large a scale, the rehabilitation of the native Hawaiian people will in all probability prove as important to the interests of the territory and the rest of the United States as the rehabilitation of the Maoris proved to the interests of New Zealand.

But no matter how this project, considered by far the greatest undertaking in Hawaii since annexation, turns out after the initial experiments are concluded, no stone is to be left unturned in the effort to make it a complete success, for upon it depends the preservation and the upbuilding of the native Hawaiian race.

In accordance with a law passed recently by Congress, Gov. Wallace R. Farrington has appointed a Hawaiian Homes Commission which will have full charge of inaugurating and carrying out the rehabilitation project. The members are George P. Cooke, ranch owner; the Hon. Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianaʻōle, delegate to Congress; the Rev. Akaka Kanaʻana, minister of Kawaiahaeo church, and Rudolph M. Duncan, superintendent with a Honolulu traction company. The Governor is chairman, and Mr. Cooke is executive secretary. Frequent interviews with the commission, by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, indicate clearly they are confident that the project will prove successful, especially in view of the fact that the native Hawaiians are keenly interested in the undertaking.

Under the provisions of the new law, certain lands on the islands of Molokai and Hawaii are made available for settlement by native Hawaiians, and after five years the commission may apply to Congress for the opening of additional lands. The commission is given a revolving fund of \$1,000,000, and it is provided that 30 per cent of the revenues from highly cultivated land leases and water licenses be devoted to this fund. Aside from being given a tract of land, each settler will be allowed to draw up to \$5000 from the revolving fund for the building of a home, the purchase of live stock and farm machinery, and for other purposes. Members of the commission visited the Molokai lands recently, and decided that no time should be lost in opening them for settlement.

Before settlers are placed on the land, the commission will divide the areas into suitable tracts, build fences, construct roads and develop water for domestic and irrigation purposes. The Molokai lands will be opened first, and a demonstration farm is to be started there soon.

Under the provisions of the law, definitely by the commission to request Congress to financially aid in the development of water for irrigation purposes on Molokai. This project, it is estimated, will cost approximately \$3,000,000. It is believed by the commissioners that Congress will grant this aid, in view of the many millions of dollars that Hawaii has paid into the federal Treasury, in the form of customs receipts, internal revenues and income taxes, since annexation.

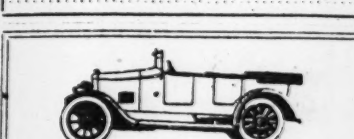
Elwood Mead, chief of the division of land settlement of the State of California, and who was one of those responsible for the success of the rehabilitation of the Maoris of New Zealand, expects to visit the territory soon and make an informal investigation of the rehabilitation project. It is quite possible that Mr. Mead will be asked to assist the homes commission with expert advice.

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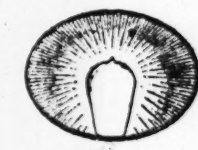
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## PERUVIAN WEALTH GOAL IN PLOTTINGS

Railroad Construction and Exploitation of Natural Resources Has Been Neglected, Due to Constant Political Upheavals

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Peru, potentially the wealthiest of the South American republics, is reaping today the harvest of the squandering of riches obtained without effort. Instead of being one of the strongest nations south of Panama, it is one of the weakest, and is ruled today by a dictator who makes a burlesque of republican forms; its people are kept up by revolutions and Indian uprisings, they are tyrannized by petty local authorities, and they are suffering the inconveniences of a severe financial and commercial crisis. Although the country is the victim of its own folly, the real cause of today's disturbances date back to the fact that after their independence had been won for them by strangers, the Peruvians found so much wealth about them that they were not compelled to work hard for their daily living, as were the early settlers of the United States.

The Argentine general, San Martín, assisted by the Venezuelan Bolívar, and commanding Argentine, Chilean, Venezuelan and Colombian troops, overthrew Spanish rule in Peru because it threatened the independence of all the other young countries which had fought so hard to push the Spaniards out of their own territories. San Martín and Bolívar eventually delivered the government of Peru into the hands of the Peruvians, and they have been fighting among themselves ever since.

In the 100 years that Peru has been an independent country, the presidency has been occupied 76 times, and the country has had 10 constitutions. President Leguia, in assuming the dictatorial powers he is exercising today, has merely done what nearly every one before him has tried to do. Two or three succeeded, most failed, and when it is remembered that although the presidency has been occupied 76 times, only 41 men have occupied it, some idea is given of the continual intrigues and revolutions that has brought the country to its present situation.

In the first 11 years of its independence, Peru had four constitutions, and had two more in the next five years. Finally after having nine in 44 years, the constitution of 1867 remained in force until Leguia's revolution of 1919, when he drafted a new one, which will be thrown out as soon as he relinquishes the presidency.

### Presidential Suite in Jail

Some of the presidents were overthrown in three or four weeks; one lasted only two days, and although some managed to hold on to the office for four or five months, only a few stayed in office more than a year, and only on 11 occasions have the holders of the office remained throughout their term. Some of them were exiled and others imprisoned. President Leguia himself was exiled when occupying the previous term, so in exiling his political opponents he is merely practicing a lesson well learned.

For many years there has been maintained in the penitentiary of Lima what is known as the presidential suite, luxuriously furnished and kept in continual readiness to offer asylum to the President of Peru at any hour of the night. President Leguia insists that he was destined to occupy this suite instead of occupying the real presidential chair to which he had been elected and that that is the reason why he sent President Pardo there in the dead of night a few months before he was to have delivered the office to Leguia.

A visitor to Peru is surprised and impressed by the fact that this continual revolutionary plotting is not done by the lower classes, but by rich men, many of whom are property owners and holders of university degrees. Men in the highest circles of Peru's social and professional life today are spending most of their nights at fashionable clubs plotting the overthrow of the present government, just as their fathers and grandfathers have plotted before them. Lawyers leave their briefs and doctors their clients; editors turn over their tasks to subordinates, and social dandies desert their hostesses while they all get their heads together to plan some way of starting a revolution that will really be successful, for many of their relatives are now exiles because they plotted revolts that were not successful.

The more one looks around at the possibilities of making fortunes in Peru, the more one is amazed at this petty political plotting by men of means and education, until a glance backward reveals the motives of the forefathers of the present plotters and the political life of which they are the product.

The early invaders of Peru were seeking gold, not religious liberty, so they made themselves the ruling caste and lived off the labor of the Indians, and their descendants down to the present day have insisted on belonging to the non-working ruling class, only today they find that living off the government requires even less effort than living off the labor of Indians.

### Coastline Riches Untold

Peru has a coastline a little longer than the land distance from Boston to New Orleans and its area is equal to all New England and all the other Atlantic coast states, with Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and West Virginia thrown in. Within that area are riches untold, but work is required for their realization, so the Peruvians have been willing to leave them in the ground or turn them over to foreigners.

From the very first, the Peruvians

have been willing to let foreigners work the natural resources of the country in exchange of the payment of high export duties which enrich the national treasury and make it the prize for political plotting. The fabulous wealth of the extensive guano deposits has worked to the disadvantage of the people and the Republic. Their value became apparent within a decade after Peru was recognized as an independent state and with that recognition came the knowledge that work was not necessary. It was only necessary to grant concessions for the exportation of guano to insure a continual flood of wealth into the government coffers, and then began the struggle for control of the government and access to that wealth—a struggle that continues today.

From 1840 to 1910 11,000,000 tons of guano were exported from Peru and the export taxes poured into the treasury, but the money immediately found its way into private bank accounts and no great amount of it has ever gone toward improving the country, such as the construction of railroads, and there are only 1500 miles of railroads in Peru today.

The guano shipments were declining before the war, so that only 40,000 or 50,000 tons were being shipped each year instead of the former 100,000 tons, but any deficiency in revenue was being compensated for by the rapidly increasing exportation of minerals. Peru's copper exports alone were valued at \$14,000,000 in 1915 and the total mineral exports in 1916 were valued at \$42,000,000, yet the Peruvians are satisfied to let foreigners work these mines and reap the real profit from them as long as they pay the export taxes which support the government.

This system has proved so successful that there is not even a tax on property in Peru today and so the Peruvians are relieved of supporting their own government, but when exports and imports fall off as they now have this system results in national bankruptcy such as is embarrassing the present administration.

### Richest Gold and Silver Mine

Near Arequipa, in southern Peru, a beautiful double-headed mountain, majestically lifting its two glacier-robed peaks against the blue tropical sky, marks the location of a mine that experts say contains enough gold and silver to pay the foreign indebtedness of all the South American republics. The Incas worked this mine and the Spaniards after them and its richness has long been known, yet the Peruvians never have built the 100 miles of railroad that are necessary to put its products on to a mainline road without the expense of animal transport which today consumes most of the profit.

The Peruvians complain that that part of the country where most of them live is a barren desert, yet they did not even attempt to keep up the legacy of extensive irrigation systems and intensive agriculture which the Incas left them. The Incas lived entirely by agriculture and had constructed irrigation ditches and terraced barren mountain sides until the products of the soil supported in comfort twice as many people as live in Peru today. Today the mountain sides of Peru are covered for miles and miles with the remains of these abandoned farms and irrigation ditches which would have required work to keep up.

President Leguia is the first ruler of recent years to put forth a real program of government and his program includes the construction of railroads that would facilitate the exploitation of the mines and other natural resources, and an ambitious irrigation project that would reclaim some of the land which the early Peruvians abandoned. Undoubtedly, the proper sort of dictatorship would be the best form of government for Peru under present circumstances, but Leguia has failed to build up a strong local government in the interior that would insure political peace while he devoted his energies to his governmental program. This keeps him continually on the defensive and even his wholesale deportations have not cowed his opponents sufficiently to give him any assurance that he can remain in the presidency.

### ARMORY ANNOUNCES CUT

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Announcement has been made by Colonel F. L. Ames, commandant at the United States Armory here, that the wages of the 400 mechanical employees would be reduced 10 per cent effective on Tuesday. Plans are also in contemplation, he said, for abandonment of the so-called Hill plant of the Armory, and concentration of manufacture of rifles at the Watershop plant.

### PLEDGE FOR OPERATORS URGED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Rhode Island automobilists would be compelled to take the pledge before securing operators' licenses, if the suggestion of Judge Howard B. Gorman of this city were to be followed. In fining a defendant \$200 for driving his car while intoxicated, the court expressed the belief that a total abstinence pledge would contribute to the general safety of the public.

### RECOMMENDATIONS ACCEPTED

PORTLAND, Maine—Recommendations as to working conditions made by the citizens' committee were accepted by committees representing the steamship companies and the Portland Longshoremen's Benevolent Association. They will be referred to the head offices of the lines and to the entire membership of the longshoremen's organization for ratification.

### RAILROAD WORKERS LAID OFF

PORTLAND, Maine—Announcement has been made that 600 men employed in the car repair shops of the Maine Central and Boston & Maine railroads in Portland, Waterville and South Portland, will be laid off for two weeks.

## LABOR IS PLEDGED TO AID PROGRESS

Samuel Gompers, President of American Federation, Says It Will Cooperate, as Usual, in Every Cooperative Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, makes a pledge on behalf of Labor for the year 1922, in the leading editorial of the forthcoming issue of The American Federationist, the organ of the Federation. In part he says: "The best that American Labor can pledge to the cause of progress for the coming year, is a continuance of its best effort to promote that cause in every possible manner by every possible constructive effort. Labor is the one force in our social life that is compelled by its very character to strive to the utmost always for progress, freedom, democracy and justice."

"The year through which we have just passed has been a year of concentrated struggle. "Certain employers greeted the year 1921 with the battle cry of destruction. They felt a sense of power without responsibility to the social entity. They felt that the road was clear for the amassing of fabulous wealth and for the re-establishment of industrial dictatorship. Two things were clear in their minds: to reduce wages and to destroy unions, the voluntary organizations of the workers, in order that wages might be permanently held down, and in order that working conditions might be determined likewise in arbitrary manner, to the detriment of the workers."

### Labor's Purpose Unshaken

"Organized Labor stood firm against this destructive movement. It has maintained its position with such tenacity and purpose that wage reduction has made but comparatively trifling headway, while the destruction of the unions has made no progress at all. Labor is as united and as determined as ever—and a great deal more so."

"Labor had more than this to contend with, however. The courts contributed their share. Injunctions have grown and multiplied. "On the other hand, the propagandists of various political and industrial cure-alls and fantasies have been busy in an attempt to eat at the vitals of our movement. A great, vicious circle of destructive, un-democratic, oppressive influence has sought, to the limit of its capacity, to destroy the one great constructive force in American industrial life."

"Our movement has stood the test with flying colors. No movement less responsive to the needs of the workers, less qualified to serve, less able to resist, could have withstood so completely unscathed through such a year of conflict."

### Employment Aided

"In the midst of an unemployment crisis which need not have been, it was its voice and the counsel of Labor that made it possible for the national Conference on Unemployment to survive and to succeed to such an extent that it is estimated 1,500,000 of workers have been re-employed."

"The world today stands upon the threshold of a ten-year naval holiday, from which it is hoped the world will emerge into everlasting peace. Labor led the way to the present Conference, with its record from the beginning of our movement and with its declaration adopted by the executive council in May and by the convention in Denver in June, calling for such an international conference as the President determined later to call."

"These are evidences of Labor's temper and spirit and willingness to serve. "The conclusion, at the end of the year, is that reaction has tried with all diligence and has failed to shake the progressive, enlightened, constructive purpose of the great masses of our people."

"The conviction is inescapable that progress is in store. Our people understand too well the implications of the proposals of reaction to be deceived. Reaction cannot win by logic, because the logic of the equation is all against it. It cannot win by threats and force, because the might of the masses in their determination to go forward is unconquerable and insurmountable."

### HOLIDAY MESSAGE FROM VICE-PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a holiday message to Americans, Vice-President, Calvin Coolidge said: "Christmas is a day of rejoicing; New Year's is a day of hope. If there are any who have cause to rejoice, they are the American people. "Their domestic conditions, their international relations, surpass those of any other lands. There are great burdens to be borne, but the power to bear them is greater still. There are thanks to be offered, both for what we have and what we are. There is a justifiable faith in the American people. They rise to emergencies, they meet their obligations, they go forward."

"The expression of their hope is not vain, it is warranted. Whatever else has happened, America has not failed."

### RATE REDUCTION ADOPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce announces that it has received word from the Boston & Maine railroad, in response to the protest of the board of directors of the State Chamber against the proposal of the New England carriers not to agree to a reduction of rates on agricultural

products to conform with that granted by all other roads, that the Boston & Maine has decided to publish tariffs carrying the 10 per cent reduction on all the traffic in question originating on its line. This is in line also with the announced intention of the New Haven road to grant the same reduction. Since each carrier publishes its own tariffs on freight originating in its own territory, the situation is very much relieved as to the larger part of New England. No word has been received from the Maine Central, but in conversation with one of the officials of the road on Thursday, it was intimated that the Maine Central would be unlikely to agree to the reduction.

## CHICAGO MARKETS CITY BOND ISSUE

Sale in New York Cares for Deficit Long Existing in City's Operating Fund—Traction Money Used Temporarily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—After months of negotiation with New York and Chicago investment bankers, the city of Chicago has finally disposed of an \$8,000,000 bond issue, bearing 5 per cent interest, authorized by voters to pay deficits in the city's corporate fund. The issue was sold at par and accrued interest. This is said to represent a price higher by \$300,000 than that of the only bid made for the bonds in November, and \$700,000 higher than the bids of last July.

Several bankers who were offered the issue, said they were doubtful of its legal status. For one reason, it is not customary for a city to pay operating expenses with a funded debt. The city was forced to take this action because its taxing power for current expenses, and its regular bonded indebtedness are limited by the state law. Two firms of experts on the legality of municipal bonds, refused to approve the issue.

Announcement of the sale of the bonds to R. M. Grant & Co. of New York came as a surprise, for it had not been hinted at City Hall that negotiations were under way. Mayor W. H. Thompson's salesmanship is credited for the transaction. It is said he went to New York and conducted the negotiations in person.

It is said the sale of the bonds relieves an embarrassing situation at City Hall. The city has a \$30,000,000 traction fund. When the bonds failed of takers, the city, needing the money, invested \$7,200,000 of the traction fund in the issue. Recently an agitation for the construction of subways made it appear that the traction fund would be called into use, and adverse criticism arose over the move which tied up a large portion of the fund in securities which looked unsalable.

A rising market for municipal bonds in the last few months is said to account for the improved price which was received for the issue. It is expected the bonds will be offered to the public within a short time.

Coincidentally with the bond sale, came the announcement for G. F. Harding, city controller, that the deficit in the corporation fund for 1921 would be less than \$1,000,000. This is said to be the lowest figure in three years.

Tax income for this year is placed by the controller at \$29,262,375, and miscellaneous revenue at \$2,200,000, which makes a total of \$38,462,375. These figures are on the basis of an increase in miscellaneous revenue of \$337,702 and an increase of the assessed valuation of \$10,162,000 within the corporate limits of Chicago.

## AUTHORS AND ACTORS JOIN AGAINST CENSOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Believing that authors themselves are best fitted to judge the propriety of their material and to uphold the honor and dignity of their calling, and viewing with regret and alarm the tendency to pass censorship laws, the Authors League of America, the American Dramatists Guild and the Actors Equity Association have joined to oppose what they call "these evil conditions."

An invitation to cooperate has been sent to the Producing Managers Association and to the leaders of those civil and religious organizations that have a clean theater as an objective.

### Film Board Asks More Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The State Motion Picture Commission plans to ask for more power, so that it can exclude films considered to be unpatriotic. Such films are not specifically banned in the law now.

## FLEET MANEUVERS MAY BE ABANDONED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Joint maneuvers of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, scheduled for February in Panama Bay, probably will be abandoned in the interest of economy, it was indicated at the Navy Department. Separate drills will be held by the fleets, orders having been issued for the Atlantic unit to proceed to Guantanamo Bay on January 3. Orders to the Pacific fleet have not yet gone forward.

The new superdreadnaught Maryland, designated as the tactical flagship of the United States fleet, which includes the Atlantic and Pacific units, is scheduled to go south with the Atlantic division next month, as is the administrative flagship Columbia, formerly the liner Great Northern, which is retiring at the New York navy yard.

## WOMEN OPPOSE VALUATION PLAN

Legislative Committee of National Women's Organizations Enter New Field by Taking Up Tariff—Education Bill Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In the past women's organizations have given their support to welfare measures almost exclusively, but the decision of the women's joint congressional committee, representing 14 national bodies, against the American Valuation Plan of the Fordney tariff bill marks a new step, declared Mrs. William Tilton, national legislative chairman of the Congress of Mothers, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Definite action has also been taken on legislation to be furthered during the present session, she said, pointing out that the joint committee provided a means for the legislative chairman to coordinate their work and plan action.

Decision against the valuation plan, and reference of the issue to the "look-out committee" of the joint group, Mrs. Tilton said, was actuated by the conviction that high prices would result. It was felt that, with wages coming down, increase in the price of many household goods by setting value on American prices, would be prohibitive. It is also urged that there would be an adverse effect on the world trade of the United States. Careful study of the question by women is suggested.

### Education Measure

Perhaps the leading piece of pending legislation drawing the attention of women, Mrs. Tilton asserted, is the Towner-Sterling education bill for a Department of Education with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet. It is reported, she said, that, early in January, suggestion will come to the committee on the reorganization of departments for a Department of Education and Welfare. It is anticipated that the plan would include under the department the four groups of education, children's bureau, public health and veterans' aid. Opposition by former service men to the transfer of the Veterans' Bureau is expected, however.

"The question then arises," Mrs. Tilton continued, "as to whether the organizations working for a separate department of education shall refuse to accept this proposal; or shall accept it remembering that the departments of Commerce and Labor were once together, and were later divided for purposes of efficiency. This latter step could be justified in that it is a step toward the aim of according education its just position."

### Action on Prohibition

With regard to prohibition the subcommittee of the joint group which deals with this issue has recommended jail sentences for those convicted of boot-legging and rum-running. Mrs. Tilton said this is recommended to all local bodies for action. Opposition is not raised to the plan to put prohibition enforcement officials under the civil service except with regard to the provision which provides that the agents must have had previous experience as police officers.

Mrs. Tilton said that it is probable that a bill will be introduced that shall give equal citizenship to all women and grant money for the Americanization of foreign women. She pointed out that the aim of the National Women's Party plan to adjust political, legal and civil disabilities of women through blanket law is regarded with interest. The party through the movement seeks to, in one sweep, give women the right of jury service, to hold office, manage earnings, have equal rights of guardianship, to make contracts, to sue and be sued, to inherit and bestow property and in general remove all legal discriminations. Opposition develops because it is felt that a "blanket" law would sweep away all protective legislation safeguarding women in industry and other work.

## CHILE AND PERU MAY MEET AT WASHINGTON

SANTIAGO, Chile—(B. The Associated Press)—It is believed that the Chilean reply to the later Peruvian note will contain acceptance of Peru's proposal that plenipotentiaries of the two countries be appointed to meet in Washington for the purpose of continuing negotiations looking to a settlement of the dispute over the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

### NEW ARMY CAP APPROVED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A new style of headgear for army officers, designed by the quartermaster-general and known in the army as the "Pershing cap," has been approved by Secretary Weeks. Specifications for the manufacture of the cap issued Saturday show it to conform in color and material to the style now in use, but to be of considerable difference in size and shape. The visor is longer and extends further from the forehead with a slope of 55 degrees from the vertical. The top is an inch broader with the slack cloth crown and is slightly higher than that of the cap now being worn.

### PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
SOMERVILLE, Massachusetts—Teaching men and women parliamentary procedure, in order that they may acquire skill and confidence in conducting meetings or in speaking before societies and other gatherings, is the object of a course that is to be offered to the people of Somerville by the Division of University Extension.

sion of the Massachusetts Department of Education. The rules of parliamentary procedure will be illustrated by typical situations selected from meetings of various kinds and each student enrolled will be given an opportunity to take active part by speaking and offering motions before other members of the class.

## WORKERS PLAN TO OUST CAPITALISM

Soviet Policy Outlined for American Government in Plans Announced by Organizers of New Workers Party in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—To organize the Workers Party of America, with the object of overthrowing capitalism by establishing a workers' republic in the United States by ballot, 164 delegates from several states, representing radicals, Communists and the extreme Left Wing of the Socialist Party of America, met here Saturday and Sunday.

J. Louis Engdahl, of the Socialist Left, who for several years has fought the Socialist Right, as led by Morris Hillquit and others, outlined the purpose of the party and said it was to be a true advocate of the policies of the Third Communist International of Moscow.

Mr. Engdahl said the object was to lead the working masses into the struggle for the abolition of capitalism through establishment of a government by the working class and for the working class, a Workers Republic of America, and to participate in all political activities, including electoral campaigns, in order to utilize them for the purpose of carrying this message to the masses.

"The elected representatives of the Workers Party will Unmask," said Mr. Engdahl, "the fraudulent capitalist democracy and help mobilize the workers for the final struggle against their common enemy."

To this end the party would seek to develop the labor organizations into organs of militant struggle against capitalism, "expose the reactionary labor bureaucrats and educate the workers in militant unionism." It would be a party of militant, class-conscious workers, bound by discipline, and organized on the basis of democratic centralization, with full power in the hands of the central executive committee between conventions.

The party would draw up a manifesto and program. Among those who took part in the convention were James P. Cannon of the American Labor Alliance; also a Socialist of prominence in past Socialist conventions; Ludwig Lore, editor of the New York Volks Zeitung, and Alexander Trachtenburg. The delegates represented those who had taken the stand for a revolutionary political party previous to the call for the convention, and included Finnish, Greek, Spanish, Hungarian, Jewish and Russian groups, the African Blood Brothers, the I. W. W., and the proletarian party; the Workers Alliance of America and the Workers Council, relic of the Communist Party.

### STUDENTS FROM WIDE AREA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Among Harvard University's 6078 students are representatives of every state in the Union, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands and 42 other countries, according to figures prepared by the university. Among the other countries represented Canada leads with 74 students; China is second with 54; Japan is third with 20; South Africa is fourth with 16, and France and India are tied for fifth with 12 each.

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## TRADE ACCEPTANCE PROTECTION CASE

Maker and Acceptor of Bill Alleged to Have Been Fraudulent, Will Be Arraigned on Charge of First Degree Grand Larceny

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—J. H. Tregoe, secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, has called the attention of Joab A. Banton, district attorney, to the importance of a test case soon to be tried when, for the first time in New York's banking history, the maker and acceptor of an alleged fraudulent trade acceptance will be arraigned on a charge of first degree grand larceny.

"The association has been an important factor in giving stability to credits and in seeking to protect them against criminal depredations," says Mr. Tregoe. "Wherever deception has been practiced in the obtaining of credit, a greater wrong has been perpetrated on the public at large than merely the taking of visible property or the commission of those crimes which have become so common of late."

"The trade acceptance is a credit instrument of great importance under the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act. We have sponsored its substitution for the open book account because of the economy and directness conserved by the instrument. We have considered any deceit practiced by the use of the instrument exceedingly disastrous to public confidence, and we judge it of the highest importance to prosecute firmly and successfully anyone using the instrument in a fraudulent manner."

"The defendants, Harry Rubin, formerly a cloak and suit manufacturer, and Herman B. Schwartz, a former manufacturer of skirts, both of New York City, were indicted, arrested and held in bail of \$2500 each to appear for trial in General Sessions. The charge involves 60 and 90-day trade acceptance for \$2554.50 and \$2617.80, respectively. The New Netherlands Bank, New York City, where the acceptances were discounted, is the complainant. That other banks were affected is shown by the fact that in the bankruptcy schedules of the accused each has listed \$20,700 worth of "accommodation" trade acceptances. In addition to being the first of its kind here, and so far as is known in the United States, the case is a test one, hence the delay, for the trade acceptances were discounted September 3, 1919.

"Because it is a test case and we did not want any weak links, we waited until we could get first-hand evidence in the bankruptcy schedules that no order ever was made or filled, and that the matter was one of 'accommodation' only," declared President Koelsch.

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(To be continued)



## "OVER THE TOP" IN ARIZONA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

On a June evening, the traveler arrived in Kayenta, Arizona, where a party was to be made up. The others had preceded him. In the party, besides himself, were Judge J. Watkins of Kalenda, Kansas; Bishop Gilky of Los Angeles, California; Joe L. L. of Zane Gray fame; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Devorport of Oskaloosa, Iowa; Dan Welsh, cartoonist, and John McConnel of New York City. The guide was the famous "all-rounder," Casey Jones.

The first object of the trip was the "monuments" of the United States National Park. These were in sight a little to the east of north soon after leaving Kayenta, but far in the distance. The party crossed Laguna wash and wended its way on northward. Three miles out they came on to the top of a ridge. Looking from it across a four-mile valley they got a full and even magnified view of the colossal volcanic plug, El Capitan. It is a giant monolith in dunce-cap shape as one looks at it from the south. Its crest stands 1225 feet above the floor of the valley plain.

In awe the party gazed upon it as they wended their way around it to the eastward and climbed up to the rocky divide to the northward. For several miles they then traveled over a level region. Then they descended into a narrow, sand-floored cañon-wash. Then down they proceeded. As they thus journeyed, the houses and granaries of the little cliff-dwellers who once inhabited the region appeared now and then.

Leaving the cañon after traveling its sand for a distance of four miles, they proceeded to the "monuments" themselves, where they arrived at about sundown. Then, passing Mitchell butte, they crossed over the ridge to the northeastward to a spring near the foot and to the west of Mitten butte. There they camped.

After breakfast the next morning while the artists of the party were making and taking pictures, Mr. Jones gave a talk on the "monuments," as is the custom of guides in conducting sight-seeing parties. "There," said he, as he waved his right hand toward the giant pillars, "are some of the world's greatest monuments. As you see, they are not in the public squares of our cities and capitals. Neither do they mark the sites of the great battles of contending armies. They mark the sites of greater battles than was ever waged by man, or can be waged by him. That conflict is between the contending elements and the residual rocks. The amount of open space (the gaps) between the monuments show how the elements have succeeded. The monuments show what part of the original surface still withstands the onslaughts of wind, water, rain, snow, and heat. With the battles of men the monuments are erected after the close of the conflict; with the battle of the elements against residual rocks, the battle ceases when the monuments have been obliterated."

### Snake House

At the noon hour the party went westward to the northward to Mitchell butte, and on across the old lake bed. Then they climbed over low ridges and counter valleys and cross one considerable cañon. Near sundown they came out in a jagged valley in front of an isolated mesa in front of Snake House, the object of this western trip. Here they camped. The next morning they were up with the sun, making drawings and taking pictures.

Snake House is a cliff-house. What people lived here, no one knows. Why they departed and where they went we know less. The ruin is along the southeast face of the cliff and in two extensive caves, one at each end of the outer ruin. The east cave is about 100 feet deep, and 25 feet wide. It seems to have been a large council hall. It is smoked from end to end and has much pottery debris on its floor. The cave at the west end is 40 feet wide at the entrance, runs back 40 feet, and then has two sets of additional rooms running back into the cliff from it. The north room is walled in now and was used as a bin. Part of the wall that inclosed the north room also shows. Parts of walls also show in the main cave room. In addition it is inclosed by an outer wall. Along the wall between the caves are the remains of an open village. Many of the rooms are intact with roofs still on them. Some are flat roofed. Some are built in half-beehive style against the wall. All are small and all have very small doors. Above the west end of the outer village is a large drawing of a huge snake 40 feet in length in zig-zag with 31 points. Its head is two-thirds as big as a plate and in that shape. The whole drawing is in white. Several other snakes are also drawn on the walls. The Snake clan of a tribe, probably the Hopis, evidently lived here.

After completing their drawings and eating their breakfast, the party went on southeastward to Segie or Sosie (Slim-narrow) Cañon, where they visited equally extensive ruins under cliffs. There they found an abundance of water and big trees. A Navajo was using the water to irrigate three acres of alfalfa, when there was water enough to irrigate a section of land. Long ago a thousand people lived in this cañon and had a good living in it where now 35 Navajos barely scrape along.

### Navajo Mountain

From here the party retraced its steps past Snake House and proceeded on to the vicinity of Ojito, where it turned generally westward in journey to Navajo Mountain. While it was ultimately intended to reach the great Rainbow bridge northwest of that mountain, it was also desired to climb over the top of the mountain, a feat that had to be accomplished.

on foot, as no trail leads over it. This accounted for the detour from the customary route to the bridge north of the mountain. Swinging to the east of the mountain, the party camped at War God Spring southeast of the main dome of the great mountain block. Here they rested a day. Then sending the horses with saddles and packs around the mountain to the vicinity of Lookout Ridge to wait for them, they began the ascent. The mountain, as they rode around it, appeared as a symmetrical mound rising 4000 feet above the red plain they were on, while its composition was more or less whitish rock of the Elmore and Dakota series. It is, in fact, an island in the midst of an ocean of water-worn and wind-worn, brightly colored sandstone. Its flat top, which is composed of Mancos sandstone, covers about 200 acres. It is 5500 feet above sea level, and is forest clad in pine and spruce.

The difficult trail was ascended and the top reached. Here a halt was taken for a day while the party took a view of the world. Before them in the immediate foreground to the north and northwest are the cañons leading to the Colorado and San Juan, the interstream ridges standing out like buttresses supporting the mountain from the north. To the northward the immediate middle ground presented a bright-rough surface like a washboard with little lines running northward, a wind-worn rock cut by 1000 cañons. Farther in the distance in the east-northeast a ragged line of blue-purple extended and was the Colorado. A blue fork in red coming from the east was the San Juan. There also were isolated round rocks, resembling humped-backed camels grazing. There also were colossal wind-carved buttes, mounds, crags, castles, and domes of a thousand colors and a thousand shapes, and among them a thousand blue-purple clefts, representing as many cañons. Before them the rocks in alternating mirage and non-mirage areas seemed to roll and heave like a gently waving ocean of up-flung rock. And beyond this still farther on, the vast expanse of dark red in frowning boldness stood forth.

To the northeast loomed up the Henry Mountains. Also to the northeastward descended the ragged, winding San Juan, while on the far northeastern sky line the white, snow-topped San Juan Mountains closed in the horizon. To the eastward across the base of mesas, buttes, and mountains, the far-fung Ute Cañon, and Lukachukai mountains proclaimed the aurora, and threw the sun's shafts over the region at his rising. To the southeast, Black Mesa and the Mogul stood up as giant earth blocks, indicative of a former land level and the immensity of that faraway time when the region was climbing up out of the sea. The 14,000 feet San Francisco peaks closed in the horizon under the sun at noon. And to the westward beyond the Rainbow Arch and the Grand Cañon of the Colorado the mountains of California took the sun to rest at his going down.

The spell of awe was broken by Casey Jones saying: "We're in the most beautiful spot in the west, if not in the whole world. No other scene is equal to this. The effect is stupendous."

### The Rainbow Natural Bridge

He paused a moment. Then as he swung his right hand out toward the west he said: "We've now 'gone over the top,' let us next visit the greatest natural bridge in the world. It is near the Grand Cañon yonder to the northwest of us. It is in Utah in the Navajo-Plute country. By the Indians it is called Nonnezoshie (Great Arch); by the white people, the Rainbow Natural Bridge. It was discovered by the Utah Archeological Expedition in 1909. It is 309 feet high and 274 feet across the base. It spans a magnificent cañon, called Nonnezoshieboke by the Indians. It is a graceful arch of a size that one must see to appreciate its magnificent proportions. Even the Capitol in Washington could be placed beneath it without touching it in any place. Let us proceed to the bridge."

Northward they descended over rocks and boulders and at times they had to be let down by ropes. Finally they reached the Nonnezoshieboke, then proceeded down it.

As they thus descended, the vegetation changed pace by pace. Clumps of green hung along the side of the mountain, and headed the cañons. The mountain flank was generally clothed in verdure. The white and pink varieties of that plant. Then the summer cañons showed orchids. Banks of moss, grassy patches, and small groves showed here and there, while here and there were clumps of daisies and yellow violets. Clumps of blossoming brush and cactus also showed now and then. Groves of cottonwood, aspens and oak were also passed through. Then a zone of sparse vegetation was reached. The cañon got deeper and deeper and the walls higher and higher. Finally the narrow cañon was floored only with banks of earth and stream boulders, when not bare, glistening rock.

On passing a jutting wall which had obstructed the view, the bridge loomed up in the distance, spanning the cañon in the evening sunset. It was graceful in shape and reflected beautiful rose-hued, iris-hued colors against the turquoise sky. It was a tremendous arch of stone, a rainbow of solid rock. It was so colossal in size that it exceeded all expectation. It was as if a giant rainbow had been crowded into this cañon and had solidified into stone.

After resting a day under the great arch they returned by detour to Lookout Ridge, where preparations were made for the journey. The next object to be visited was the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. But where were they to visit it?

"Let's visit it at Lee's Ferry," said Joe Lake. "I think we had better visit it at the

Crossing of the Fathers," put in Bishop Gilky.

"Why not go to the El Tovar?" proposed Mr. Devorport. "Ah, gentlemen," spoke up Mr. McConnel, "let's visit it where probably no other white man has ever looked across it from its top, from its immediate bank. I propose that we visit it at the east point of the loop of the Glen Cañon, division of the cañon about due west of Tower butte."

"You're putting a hard task on us," broke in Joe Lake. "There are cañons to cross and mesas to climb over. We may also have to go quite a distance on foot, which may include considerable detouring around heads of cañons."

"Let's follow Mr. McConnel's pro-



The great Rainbow Bridge, Nonnezoshieboke

posal," joined in Judge Watkins.

"What we see will be worth it." So as soon as the repacking could be done they went westward for the Glen Cañon loop, and in due time reached the cañon in the designated place and pitched camp.

At sunrise the next morning they all assembled on the rim to get the full effect in the reflected light of the morning. As they approached it, the abruptness with which it was sunk into the plateau was overwhelming, for there was no preliminary slope to give a hint of what was coming. Before them gaped a chasm a mile deep and 14 miles wide, a record of stupendous erosion. It was by far the most impressive feature of this beautiful country. Before them were step-like alterations of cliffs, terraces and perpendicular slopes, long promontories, amphitheaters, fantastic buttes, pinnacles, pyramids, and "temples." The vastness of the outlook over the deep interior from rim to rim was staggering. Moreover, when they tried to cross it, they found it to be "three leagues in the air," as did Coronado's men in the long ago.

That night in camp Judge Watkins said he was much disappointed as he had wished to go down into the cañon, which from their vantage camp was impossible. "Suppose we try to reach the cañon at some other spot," he continued. "I am in favor of spending all summer here." Bishop Gilky agreed with him but said that though he wished to descend into the cañon itself he wished to pick the place where tourists seldom visited. Mr. Jones was then consulted and, after much reflection, he stated that Lee's Ferry was such a place as they desired to visit and was near by.

"I would prefer some other place," said Mr. McConnel. "There is another accessible place that is very picturesque and possesses a fine garden spot, also an antique Indian settlement," explained Mr. Jones. "You cannot cross the cañon there, but you can get into it with a vengeance. It, however, is too far from here to be considered."

"That's the place we'll go," spoke up all the tourists at once.

The Nation of the Willows As they were nearing the place, five days later, Mr. Jones said: "Gentlemen, we are approaching an oasis in a jug. It is the home of the Havasupai, or the Nation of the Willows. Nowhere on earth has man found so stupendous a dwelling place. It is situated in the Grand Cañon itself, in an amphitheater of nature's make, 5000 feet below the surrounding plateaus. It is a tiny, fertile spot, dotted with orchards and fields. At its front, to the west, is the great gorge of the Colorado. Immediately surrounding it, on the curved side, rise sandstone walls to a height of more than 2000 feet.

"The Havasupai means blue water people. Their home is several miles west of El Tovar Hotel and Grand Cañon station; as we have observed. The village is a mile and three-fourths in length, and contains 51 families. As yet only a narrow trail leads to the cañon home. Everything, even lumber and stores, has to be carried there on pack animals."

"We are at the trail. A government pack train is ahead of us. As we look down the trail, which descends 3500 feet, as you can see, the pack animals appear smaller and smaller as we look down upon them in the distance. The first animals below us look about the size of dogs. Another lower bunch look like jackrabbits. Still farther below they look like rats, and those in the remote distance like mice."

"We are now in the scenic Cataract Cañon. The Havasu Creek, which flows through the cañon, has its origin at our feet in a thousand bubbling springs at the base of that cliff that stands 2000 feet above the valley in perpendicular height. It flows through

willows, making seven of the most charming waterfalls of America.

"Before us is the Indian village. In the distance is the gorgeous, almost measureless depths of the Colorado. We are in the midst of fields, gardens, and orchards. On every side are patches of melons, beans, pumpkins, chili, and peach and fig trees. On the heights of yonder cliff, near the agency, is the Havasupai stronghold. There for centuries they made their stand against the Apache and Ute raiders. Also, on the other side of the valley, on the top of yonder 2500-foot high cliff, they had their emergency store of grain and other eatables."

As they were looking on the scenic glories of the most rugged and most picturesque character of this gigantic

## CONSTITUTIONAL POWER OF KINGS

### New Zealand Prime Minister Refers to Scope of the British Monarch's Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—New Zealand's Prime Minister, W. F. Massey, who will not be suspected of being anything but a sturdy democrat, had something to say recently to the dominion Parliament concerning the status and duties of a king. The subject arose when he was mak-

ing his report upon the work of the imperial conference. Mr. Massey had been saying that this gathering of prime ministers had become in effect an imperial cabinet, capable of making decisions for the British Commonwealth as a whole. He was aware that some people wished to go further in the forging of links of empire, but his own opinion was that the progress already made was sufficient. The bonds of common sentiment and loyalty had endured the stresses of recent years, when a rigid attachment might have broken and surely would have chafed. He believed that the easily adaptable unwritten constitution of the British Commonwealth suited the requirements and the aspirations of the British states.

It was from this point that the Prime Minister spoke of the King. He said that he regarded the common allegiance of the peoples of the British Empire to the King as a thing to be guarded jealously. That allegiance provided the common ground on which British citizens of many nationalities could meet.

King Not a Figurehead "Many people have an idea that the King is a mere figurehead, that he takes no part in politics and has nothing to do with the work of the Empire," said Mr. Massey. "That idea is altogether erroneous. I do not think there is a man in the Empire who takes as much interest in the public affairs of the Empire and in foreign politics, or who knows as much about them as King George. I have had interviews with the King. He sent for us in turn and discussed the business of the conference and so on. I have been amazed at the knowledge displayed by His Majesty in regard to events. The King has immense powers. But the King is a constitutional monarch, and while he consults with his ministers at every possible opportunity and discusses every proposal of importance from an empire point of view, he adheres strictly to constitutional methods. He acts on the advice and with the consent of his ministers. The effect of it all is that the British Empire today has the freest and most democratic system of government in the world. There is no other system of government to be compared with it."

If Mr. Massey had stopped there his words would not have attracted much attention. He was drawn into a further statement by some comment in the House of Representatives. Mr. S. Malcolm, who is chairman of committees, offered the opinion that the emphasis placed upon the part played by the King in the government of the Empire was liable to cause trouble. "We are putting our kings in a position where it would be possible for a strong man to exercise some of the authority that our forefathers fought to take away from kings," he said. "There may come to the throne a man of strong will, strong character and great ability, and he may have prime ministers who are weak. When such a king finds that the dominions have been inviting him to take a more prominent part in the affairs of the Empire than he had previously been allowed to do, that they have been claiming that the King constitutes the

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bond of Empire, is there not a danger—not now, but in the future—that the King may assert himself in a way that will be to the injury of the Empire? The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. It is impossible for us to know that we have secured our liberties for all time. If we are careless we may find that we have lost them."

These remarks brought the Prime Minister to his feet again. It had been suggested, said Mr. Massey, that the King might assert himself and exercise powers that he ought not to exercise. That was impossible under the Constitution. It was true that the King possessed in law tremendous powers. Mr. Malcolm: "Influence, not power."

### What the King Does

Mr. Massey: "He has a lot of power. He is the only authority in the Empire that can set the machinery of government in motion. What the King does—and I am not sure it is the right thing to discuss it—is this: The recommendation of Cabinet is brought along to him by the Prime Minister or by the president of the Council. The King discusses every detail of the proposal. I have been there and I know. Sometimes when he takes a different point of view he is able to induce even the Cabinet to change its view to a certain extent. Let us make no mistake about it. The King takes a very active part in the government of the Empire, and there is very little of importance going on in any part of the Empire with which he is not acquainted. I think that is a very good thing."

Many New Zealand people feel that their Prime Minister, in his references to the powers of the King, showed less than his usual discretion. Students of constitutional law are aware that the King theoretically retains personal authority of a far-reaching nature. But they know also that, to quote the formula used in official documents, his powers are used "by and with the advice and consent" of his ministers, who in turn are responsible to Parliament. The elasticity of this arrangement, accommodating itself so easily to changing conditions, is the chief virtue of the British constitutional system. No British citizen is in the least likely to suspect King George of exercising authority that does not constitutionally belong to him. But it seems a pity to many persons that a dominion Prime Minister should have exposed himself to misunderstanding by raising the point at all.

POSTAL CHARGES IN TRANSVAAL Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

PRETORIA, Transvaal.—The following alterations in the tariff of postal charges are announced: Foreign parcel post—Addition of 3d. per pound to the rates of postage of parcels for abroad forwarded via the United Kingdom. Letters—For destinations outside the South African Postal Union, with the exception of the British Empire and Egypt: First unit of 1 ounce, 3d.; additional unit, 1½d. Postcards—For destinations outside the South African Postal Union, single card, 1½d.; reply paid card, 3d. Avis de reception, or acknowledgment of receipt of a registered letter, 3d. Inquiry as to disposal of a registered letter, 3d. Minimum charge for extra South African commercial papers, 3d. Reply coupons, price per coupon, 6d. Insufficiently prepaid international correspondence, minimum charge of 3d. when the amount to be collected is not indicated by the dispatching office.

NEW SCOTTISH POWER WORKS Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A company has been formed to harness the great waterfalls of the Grampians for the purpose of generating electricity. Application has already been lodged for treasury assistance. Messrs. Vickers, who had a similar scheme in contemplation, are standing aside in favor of the new company. Immediate work for thousands of men will be provided if the scheme matures, and the new supply of electric power is expected to be the means of creating many new industries in central Scotland.

## STANDARD GAUGE IS TOPIC AT MELBOURNE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Sitting in conference in this city, the premiers of the six Australian states considered a proposal for linking the capitals of the five mainland states by a uniform gauge at a cost of £21,600,000, spread over seven years. While the conference agreed to the recommendation of the Royal Commission that a 4-foot 8½ inch gauge be the standard for Australia, it deferred action until a later conference. The resolution adopted by the conference was as follows:

"That the adoption of a uniform gauge is, in the opinion of the conference, essential to the development and safety of the Commonwealth, and the commission's recommendation of a 4 foot 8½ inch gauge is accepted. The Commonwealth Government shall prepare and circulate to the states a draft agreement to give effect to the recommendations of the commission, that steps shall be at once taken by the premiers of the states to consult their government with regard to the said agreement and financial obligations of the parties thereunder; that the conclusion arrived at shall be communicated to and considered by a further conference in January, 1922."

While the modified scheme for the conversion of the various trunk lines may be supported by Queensland, New South Wales, and Western Australia, the two states with the broader gauge, Victoria and South Australia, are said to be of opinion that the enormous outlay required could be better devoted to the encouragement of immigration and increased production.

E. G. Theodore, the Queensland Premier, is opposed to the full scheme whereby all Australian railways will become of standard gauge. The first stage, which is that laid before the conference by the Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, and the federal Minister for Works, L. E. Groom, is regarded more favorably by Mr. Theodore as accomplishing much and giving a great deal of employment, but even then he sees little benefit to Queensland. He is willing, however, to suspend judgment until the conference in January.

NEWCASTLE COAL AS BALLAST Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Running to Sydney with general cargo, the steamer Wear Hixton, under the control of the General Steamship Corporation and owned by the United States Shipping Board, recently returned to the United States with Newcastle coal as ballast. This is the first time for nearly 25 years that Australian coal has been loaded at Newcastle by an American steamer for delivery at San Diego, but the absence of back loading made it a better business proposition to take coal than to pay 10s. a ton for other ballast.

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## SPAIN'S ATTEMPT TO PACIFY MOROCCO

Iberian Nation's Activities in North African Zone Discussed From Socialist Standpoint in the Cortes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—Some international touches were given to the recent debate on Morocco for the first time by Mr. Besteiro, the Socialist chief, who is at the same time a university professor in Madrid. The long discussion in the Chamber had just previously concerned the question raised in some quarters as the result of the statement by the Viscount de Eza, former Minister of War, as to the extent of the knowledge on the part of the High Commissioner, General Berenguer, upon the intentions and actions of General Silvestre just before the disaster of July, and consequently the degree of his responsibility, if any, for what had happened.

Mr. Besteiro suggested that General Silvestre would never have done what he did if he had not had very strong influences behind him in Spain. He said that his party, who had always demanded the absolute abandonment of Morocco, might have taken great advantage of the present occasion for the furtherance of their campaign, but what he was chiefly concerned about in these moments was the idea that had been put into the thoughts of the people that the criterion of that abandonment was illegitimate. But he was reminded that not many years ago he who was now General Primo de Rivera gave a reasoned discourse in which he advocated the convenience of abandoning Morocco if suitable compensation were forthcoming.

### Pro-Tangier Campaign

He considered that the pro-Tangier campaign which had been started by Mr. Maura at Berangier during the days when France, which had interests corresponding to her own in Morocco, was involved in the great war, was disloyal toward France. The government that was led by the Count de Romanones initiated certain negotiations with France for the abandonment of the Spanish zone. ("Untrue," the Count de Romanones interrupted.) An indemnity of 100,000,000 pesetas had been spoken of. When the Count de Romanones went to see Mr. Clemenceau in Paris the French statesman was expecting that this proposition would be brought forward then, but the Count did not do so because doubtless by then the Spanish politicians had got rid of certain fears that they had been entertaining. The Count had been telling some of the newspaper men that the Marquess de Lema as Foreign Minister had been pursuing the wrong kind of policy with the result that Spain had nearly lost Tangier.

Now, as in 1909, Mr. Besteiro continued, the country did not know why they were in Morocco, and the question would have to be answered. If the answer was not satisfactory the country this entanglement ought to be got rid of. The suggestion that Spanish action in Morocco was essential to the defense of the country was entirely false. Despite all their efforts they had not hitherto succeeded in forming a real army in Morocco, but what they had certainly established was a great pretorian bureaucracy. And, as to the present and the future, responsibilities must be demanded of the generals in command and of the politicians who were concerned. The series of unfortunate events that Spain had suffered out there was not yet at an end because the final catastrophe would come even though a transitory victory were now obtained. It was not Spain that had gone to Melilla; it was the monarchy that had gone there, he said, a little cryptically.

### Morocco, the Touchstone

Mr. de la Cierva, the War Minister, interrupted with the remark, "What Spain is doing now is a demonstration of the deep public feeling in regard to the Morocco problem," and then he added some reflections on the Moorish cruelties in the camps of Monte Arruit where 1600 Spanish soldiers were assassinated. "Assassinated!" Mr. Prieto called out. "Yes, assassinated," Mr. de la Cierva responded, "because after agreement for the surrender of the position and the handing over to the Moors of the Spanish arms had been made, the rebels in their wiliness assassinated the Spaniards without pity. After that who has any right to speak of cruelties supposed to have been perpetrated by our troops? At the same time I must state that the military authorities at Melilla, anticipating the instructions of the government, have issued orders that no cruelties of any kind whatsoever shall be practiced on the persons of the Moors."

Up to this point there had been a frequent complaint that the debate

was being unnecessarily prolonged in consequence of the government not having made any statement of its position and policy, the War Minister being the only member of the Cabinet who had spoken. Gonzalez Hontoria, the Foreign Minister, now rose to make a governmental declaration upon certain points of importance, drawing attention at the outset to the injury that might be done to the Spanish cause by saying in the Chamber that the Morocco enterprise was not popular in Spain, as had been done by some deputies in the course of the debate. Morocco was the touchstone in which the capacity and persistence of Spain were being viewed abroad.

### Solidarity Complete

There was, he said, only a small minority in Spain that desired the abandonment of Morocco, and he censured Mr. Besteiro for saying such a thing as that there had been a Spanish Government that was ready to sell the Spanish zone, such an idea being very prejudicial to Spanish interests. He was favorable to the project for the route to the French zone from Tangier, an enterprise which the Spanish desired to see carried through. The organization of the administrative régime had been planned, and it would not present any international difficulty. Spain would remain faithful to the obligations of her protectorate. Solidarity between France and Spain upon all Morocco questions was complete, and he did not think that the Tangier question would ever be able to diminish that solidarity.

Mr. Hontoria, reviewing the antecedents of the present situation, went on to say that the idea of Spain's intervention in Morocco at the time that the sultans lost their authority was not an affair of the monarchists only but of republicans like Mr. Salmeron also. The idea of the status quo was being maintained by Spain, but then came the Algeiras conference and the events of 1909 and 1912, and a dilemma was presented. Either the Spanish zone would have to pass to the dominion of another country or Spain would have to defend it herself. In the Franco-English declaration it was laid down that the zone would be administered by Spain, that is to say, she would maintain direct action there. The protectorate signified that a pre-existing authority accepted the assistance of a protecting power.

### Policy of Protectorate

In parts where the Sultan had not been able to impose his authority Spain was to exercise her protectorate with the Khalifa. In the Rif the Sultan had no governors nominated by the Sultan but only chiefs appointed by themselves according to various systems. The policy of the present government was the policy of protectorate with the authority of the Khalifa, but in the exercise of that authority it was necessary that there should be proper respect for the real sources of effective power. Once native authority was set up in the Spanish zone they would have to keep watch over it to preserve tranquillity, giving such authority the armed assistance that it needed. Nearly always colonizing enterprises degenerated into armed intervention. A barbaric country would have an inclination toward violence, and then in the name of a desecrated church, of a school destroyed, or of a company robbed, the soldiers of the protected country had to improve themselves.

Among the many tasks that had fallen to Spain was that of guaranteeing the residence of the Khalifa, and the communication between Tetuan and Larache, of dominating Xauen and preparing the advance through Alhucemas which seemed to be less costly than attack by sea would be. The position of the Spanish Government was prejudiced by the occurrences in 1912 and 1921. In the Yebala region there was a center of continual rebellion which they had tried to stamp out. A certain isolation had been established round it. Military measures were necessary to achieve such objects, and then positions had to be established on the coast such as would serve for assistance to the friendly tribes. In the Rif adverse fortune had compelled Spain not only to abandon territory, but the possession of companies and colonists and the state railway.

The most significant thing, in his opinion, was the moral situation that was created. On the eve of the recent disaster, Spain had both friends and enemies in the Rif, but on the day after it she had nothing but enemies. All the old enemy bitterness was awakened, and the spirit of patriotism was exalted. Of all peoples that which had most despised of itself was the Moorish, but with the events of last July there had been created among the Moors the idea that they might be able to expel the Spaniards forever from their country. If Spain con-

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quered, all the peoples of the Rif would be associated in solidarity with the crime of what had happened.

### Organization of Spanish Zone

The same thing that was in the conscience of Spain was in that of the Rifians also, that there could be no pardon, that punishment was necessary. Part of the task that now lay before Spain was that of chastisement. Punishment of such as had risked their fate with instruments of war was not enough; they would have to occupy the country of the tribes that had been most conspicuous for their crimes. The occupation would be transitory. The former rebels who came back there would have to submit to the conditions that were imposed upon them, and such as did not do that would have to remain expropriated.

Mr. Hontoria then dealt with the political, judicial and economic organization of the Spanish zone. On the fiscal and financial side, he said, very little progress had been made, and that was not through lack of attention and zeal on the part of the officials entrusted with the duties of taxation out there, but because the number of taxpayers liable to be taxed was very small. Up to the last two years it might be said that in the country, even in the Melilla district, the area occupied was not of sufficient extent to afford material for the development of a fiscal system based on commercial products. Various fiscal schemes were at present under consideration. Continuing with these efforts, and with the advance of the pacification, their ambition was that in some approaching budget they might achieve a balance between the civil, administrative and intervention expenses of the zone and its one yield, abolishing the subsidy that the Treasury gave to the Protectorate.

At the end of his speech, referring to international questions affecting Morocco, he said: "It is true that the Tangier problem remains unsolved, and upon this problem, without any renunciation of the interests and rights of Spain, which in the mind of every good Spaniard cannot be renounced, we must deliberate and negotiate with the utmost diligence; but from this local question, or private question as it might be better called, we do not deduce any unfortunate consequence for general relations with France, which are and which we desire to be, the most friendly and cordial."

### OUDE RENT BILL IN INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The Oude Rent Bill is the principal subject of discussion at the autumn session of the United Provinces Legislative Council. The bill is important because of its bearing on the question of agrarian advance in tenants' rights and a considerable concession to the part of the great talukdars or landowners. The latter, despite the impassioned advocacy of some of their best friends, are holding out against the suggestion that they should concede hereditary rights to their tenants. They have been referring to the solemn promises made to them by Queen Victoria and eminent viceroys. It may be added that the present position is that the heir of a tenant is secured for a number of years, but not permanently without having to pay extravagant dues on succession. It has been pointed out that a new and possibly more radical and Indian Legislative Council may be the next to be elected and that it will flatly decline to be bound by any previous pledges whatsoever and that in short the talukdars must take into account the changing circumstances of the era. Happily there are signs that they are beginning to see the wisdom of changing their attitude and concentrating on securing safeguards that will protect them from being permanently saddled with undesirable tenants. Sir Harcourt Butler, the Governor, in his opening address, referred to these points and defended his personal attitude on the vexed question of the capital of the United Provinces, Allahabad or Lucknow.

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## PLANS TO DEVELOP AUSTRALIA MATURE

W. M. Hughes and Sir Joseph Carruthers Have Played a Large Part in Framing Extensive Settlement Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The triumphs of America's Mr. Hughes at Washington in the reconciling of differing viewpoints have been repeated on a small scale by Australia's Mr. Hughes in Melbourne. Having proposed a new arbitration scheme which is likely to have the approval of Radicals and Conservatives, the Australian Prime Minister has swung the premiers' conference into line with his plan for settling the vast empty spaces of the Commonwealth.

Labour's opposition to immigration, shown at the interstate conference of the party in Brisbane and in many pronouncements, has been primarily based on the apprehension that newcomers would compete for the available jobs and bring down wages. The existence of unemployment in the capital cities of the Australian states and the fact that the natural tendency of the newcomer has been to prefer the busy life of the metropolis and shun the isolation and strange hard conditions on the land, were thrown into the balance and outweighed with Labor's fear of Asiatic invasion. National safety, as an argument, was often regarded as a lambkin behind which the enemy Capitalism was hiding itself.

### The Man with a Vision

The credit for seeing the way out of this deadlock belongs in greatest measure to the veteran statesman of New South Wales, Sir Joseph Carruthers. Many laughed at his valiant slogan "A Million Farmers on a Million Farms," but Australians have begun to understand his vision. The New Settlers League, newly formed to encourage settlement and to insure fair play and a hearty welcome to the immigrant, met in interstate session in this city and adopted resolutions which they presented to the Prime Minister; and attached to these resolutions was the proposal of the dreamer of the Commonwealth, Sir Joseph Carruthers. And the scheme upon and placed before the gathering of representatives of the states was in its essence that of the man of the million farms.

Sir Joseph Carruthers saw that the old policy of securing and bringing in settlers without having first made adequate provision for their well-being was dangerous and had deserved the suspicion cast upon it by official Labor. His plan was to assure the future by making Crown lands accessible by building railways, by constructing roads, by water conservation. Ambitious but sane developments of this nature were to be carried on by means of a British loan of £30,000,000 spread over six years. The huge development works necessary under this scheme would absorb the city's unemployed and also give the new settlers opportunity for profitable work in Australian conditions before they went on the land. Thus the newcomer would find a hearty welcome awaiting him, many friends, immediate employment, training in farming or dairying, and so forth, good land, easy communications with markets, and the possibility of cooperative effort with his fellows.

Part of this scheme, of course, would be the regulation of immigration in line with the preparedness of the states to absorb men on the newly available tracts. Moreover, it was not Sir Joseph Carruthers' intention that present methods should continue. He believes in improved training for the

men about to go on the land, in cooperative schemes, in financial aid by rural banks or other sources, in emigration.

### Mr. Hughes' Stipulation

Mr. Hughes has declared for methods closely akin to those of Sir Joseph Carruthers, but he has emphasized the point that while the Commonwealth government has been given control of immigration in Great Britain by consent of the states, yet his government is not prepared also to take full responsibility for the new development scheme in Australia unless it had full control of the expenditure and over the land to be developed.

In stressing this view at the premiers' conference, Mr. Hughes risked losing the support of those premiers who cling jealously to state rights and recent doctrines of unification or centralization of power. When he understood that two premiers were lined up against him on this issue, Mr. Hughes found a fair compromise by reasonably satisfactory if any state gave such an amount to a contract which would enable the federal government to say to the prospective immigrants: "This is what we are preparing to do in regard to preliminary employment on works in country districts, and settlement on the land when it is cleared and prepared."

This Hughes plan, or Carruthers plan, or New Settlers League plan, will cost money, much money. The bill may even run to £100,000,000 before safety is secured and reason calls "Enough." In raising this money there must be only one borrowing authority, stipulates Mr. Hughes, and so long as the proceeds flow into state treasuries for state development no one is likely to find fault against the decision. The fact that Britain must become a partner in such a colossal scheme, and the avoidance of state flirtations with New York lenders in connection with an imperial matter were probably all factors in the pronouncement.

### Labour Premier Approves

Will the central government and the states now cooperate along the lines placed before the premiers' conference? For an answer one may look to Mr. Dooley, the Labor Premier of New South Wales.

"I think something will now be done to populate Australia," says Mr. Dooley, commenting on the recent conference in Melbourne. "The system of immigration upon which we have been working for years past, whereby we brought in immigrants without having provided land for them, has been wrong. The time has come now when we should begin preparing the way for people coming to Australia, so that when we bring them here we have somewhere to place them. Sending men to make wild promises from one end of Great Britain to the other is wholly wrong. The way to get population is to make Australia the best place to live in. All other methods are so much humbug. I hope we shall see a great many people come here from Great Britain before long. Australia must be populated. But we must not make the mistake America made, and bring out European peoples to settle in national groups. If they come here they must come to be Australians, prepared, if the need should be, to fight for Australia."

But the New Settlers League, with its intimate personal interest in the welfare of each new Australian from overseas, and some of the more practical state representatives, have recognized that something more will remain to be accomplished when the land has been opened up, communications made easy and financial aid assured. There is still the necessity for better living conditions in the country, and especially for decent accommodation for farm labor and for married couples; and there is the absolute necessity for provision against the glutting of markets and the exploitation of the orchardist.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

### Markets Essential

The Prime Minister recognizes that the development of overseas markets is a prime consideration in connection with the new immigration scheme, and the first requirement in connection with that must be the enactment of uniform regulations to insure the standard of the meat, dairy produce, and preserved, dried and fresh fruit sent out of the Commonwealth. With such uniformity, and with the states and federal authorities cooperating in the establishment of selling agencies overseas, there should be greater opportunities for the present and future primary producers of Australia.

Having put her house in order, Australia expects to take in something like 100,000 suitable immigrants yearly, beginning next year with about 40,000. "Give me a proper scheme and I will bring out 100,000 immigrants annually," is the emphatic assurance of H. S. Gullett, Director of Immigration, whose fine work as war correspondent with the Australian mounted troops and fearless criticism of General Allenby have won him the respect of his countrymen.

Australia has been too intent on setting her returned men to take full advantage of the excellent free passage scheme of the imperial government, and dismay has been caused by the approaching termination of that scheme. Probably, however, arrangements will be made with the imperial authorities for a continuance, unless the scheme understood to have been framed by the recent imperial conference in London replaces it. Under the conference scheme, it is understood, about £2,000,000 a year will be spent on sending settlers to the British dominions, half the sum going to meet passage money and the other half being advanced to the new settlers.

### CRUISER BROOKLYN

IS SOLD FOR \$41,666

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire.—Word has been received at the navy yard of the sale by the Navy Department of 12 vessels, some of which are stationed here. According to the list as made public the principal ships involved are the cruiser Brooklyn, the colliers Astoria and Vega and the destroyer Smith. The Brooklyn was sold to the American Iron & Steel Company of Oakland, California, for \$41,666.

The other vessels and their purchasers are: Collier Astoria, Richard T. Greene, Chelsea, Massachusetts, \$30,500; collier Vega, C. H. Croker, San Francisco, \$10,000; destroyer Smith, J. D. Hittner, Philadelphia, \$61,776; U. S. S. Intrepid, N. Parker, San Francisco, \$4015; patrol vessel Galathea, A. A. Tanos, New York, price not given; Eagle boat No. 25, J. D. Hittner, Philadelphia, \$1036; submarine chasers No. 430, Thomas E. James, Philadelphia, \$3100; No. 264, Steve Belles, Mobile, Alabama, \$3506; No. 119, A. A. Tanos, New York, \$1100; No. 93, Edward Sumner, New York, \$1255; tug Oriole, William Matson, Baltimore, \$237.

## CITRUS FRUITS OF CALIFORNIA COMPOSE A MAJOR INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The production of gold in California for 1920 was compelled to give way to the production of vegetable gold in the form of oranges, according to figures just compiled in a survey made for the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce by G. Harold Powell, general manager of the California Fruit Exchange. Discussing this subject with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Powell said:

"The value of the California citrus crop last year was approximately 4½ times as great as her production of gold for the same period. Thus the so-called Golden State has passed from the area of auriferous treasure to the more permanent and more golden citron industry."

"During the year ending August 31, 1920, California shipped 35,077 cars of oranges and grapefruit, and 8680 carloads of lemons, making a total of 46,757 cars of citrus fruits from the entire State. The exchange shipments represented 73.7 per cent of the entire crop shipped.

"The returns for the fruit shipped through the exchange, f. o. b. cars California, approximated \$58,221,329 for the 1919-20 citrus crop. Based on the exchange returns, the returns to California for the total crop was approximately \$81,200,000, representing a delivered value in the wholesale markets of the United States of \$108,600,000, including \$25,400,000 of freight and refrigeration charges. The retail dealer paid out approximately \$121,100,000 for the fruit, and the consumer paid nearly \$166,000,000 for it. This year the figures will be larger, the returns available up to October 31 showing that the growers had received something like \$83,537,344 for the 1921 citrus crop."

### SOUTH AFRICAN LADY MAYOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—Mrs. Wilson, the first lady mayor in the Union, was elected by 11 votes to 7 in the recent election at Germiston.

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Included in this Event will be Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Towelings, Blankets, Bedspreads, Table Linens, Women's Underwear, Blouses, Corsets, Laces and many other items of importance to every housewife.

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**New Apparel for the Sojourner at Winter Playgrounds of the South.**  
Perhaps the months of January and February will find you on the palm fringed coast of Florida or at one of California's beaches. Here is apparel of typical Harzfeld distinction in advanced modes for winter in the Southland.  
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PETTICOT LANE KANSAS CITY



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## NEW SOUTH WALES' ECONOMIC PROBLEM

Difference in Hours of Work and Rate of Wages in the Various States Results in Difficulties for the Manufacturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—In the Federation days Australia was divided by Customs walls and the manufactures of one state were penalized by another. Today the manufacturers of New South Wales are finding that unequal industrial conditions have built a new wall between states, and the Commonwealth as a whole is understanding that the products of low wages and long hours overseas can be tossed over high tariff barriers.

In New South Wales the Labor government recently created a new tribunal which has been awarding the 44-hour week in place of the 48-hour week to many industries in that state. The effect of this shortening of the working week is declared by New South Wales manufacturers to have imposed a handicap on them, as against their competitors in the nearest state, equivalent to the loss of one month in twelve—a loss of about 25 days in the working year, which is stated to represent an addition to overhead charges of 8-13 per cent.

Moreover, the shorter hours have told on the investment of capital. During 1920 the amount invested in new companies and the increases to the capitalization of existing companies represented \$75,000,000 in New South Wales and \$61,000,000 in Victoria; but for the first half of 1921 the respective figures were \$41,000,000 and \$50,000,000, "a clear indication of the restrictive effect of shortening hours."

International Aspect

In its international aspect the case presented to the New South Wales Premier by the manufacturers was more striking. A representative of the steel industry stated that unless wages were reduced almost immediately 25 per cent and the working hours put back to 48, he was afraid that steel would have the same fate as copper.

"In 1915," said Mr. Charles Hoskins, "the basic wage for American steel workers was 10d. an hour, and in New South Wales it was 12d.; in 1920 it was 24½d. in America and 23d. in New South Wales; on August 2, 1921, the American wage had been reduced to 12½d., while at Lithgow, in New South Wales, it was 24d. The hours worked in American steel mills are 60 per week. Employers there get the same labor for \$2,000 as we do for \$2,000."

A representative of the Broken Hill Proprietary also emphasized the inroads made by foreign products upon the Australian steel market and stated that, owing to the reduction in wages and the long hours worked abroad, foreign steel and pig-iron could now be landed at less than Australian costs.

Mr. F. W. Hughes, of the Colonial Combining & Spinning Company, points out that while the position of those manufacturing goods for local consumption is bad, that of those engaged in production for export is still worse. In the American textile industry the hours are 52 per week and in Belgium and Germany they are longer.

The Premier, Mr. Dooley, held out little hope of a change. He declared that no imports should be permitted unless the goods had been manufactured under conditions equivalent to those prevailing in Australia.

## Undersold by Victoria

At a recent conference between representatives of employers and employees in this state, called to discuss the problem of unemployment, the president of the Employers Federation pointed out that the manufacturing industries in New South Wales were not able to enter into competition with other states of the Commonwealth and the result was the existing unemployment. Other states could produce and sell more cheaply. For instance, Victorian bottles were being sold in New South Wales below the price at which they could be made locally.

A Victorian voice is that of Mr. T. R. Ashworth, president of the Employers Federation of that state, who maintains that recent Labor policy has injured wage earners by reducing production, lowering real wages and promoting unemployment. Unduly short hours and go-slow methods in some callings have reduced the efficiency of labor, and the investment of capital has lessened. At the same time employers must remember, he says, that the present shortcomings of labor are a reaction against the inevitable past errors associated with the development of a new industrial system.

In Queensland, which is under a Labor government, the difficulties faced in New South Wales have been also experienced. Recently Mr. Justice McCawley, president of the Queensland Arbitration Court, pointed out that the court was confronted with the impossible task of reconciling two conflicting duties, one being the award of wages and conditions in line with Queensland standards, and the other the fixing of a wage that would enable employers to withstand competition from low-wage states which, in addition, had often the advantage arising from mass production. The president declined to grant a 44-hour week to the Queensland branch of the Australian Saddlery and Leather Workers Federation, because of the pressure of interstate competition and the depressed state of the industry.

Five days later Mr. Justice Powers, president of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, refused an application by the Federated Coopers of Australia for an award reducing hours from 48 to 44, although the coopers had forced a 44-hour week in the industry in Victoria and in Western Australia by "direct action" and had been granted it in New South Wales by the Industrial Court.

## SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

Manufacturers Have Attention Focused Upon Coming Month When Evidence of Revival of Business Should Be Felt

## PUBLIC MONEY IN BRITISH COMPANIES

Since Beginning of War About \$12,000,000 Have Been Invested in a Variety of Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England.—A White Paper issued recently sets forth the amount of public money invested in registered companies by the British Government. It shows that from the beginning of the war something like \$12,000,000 have so far been invested in a variety of companies.

The largest investment is in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, namely, \$5,200,000. Money was put into this company by the Treasury on 10 separate occasions, beginning July 22, 1914. The last and biggest investment in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company was \$1,900,000 in March, 1920. The Disposal and Liquidation Commission has one investment, namely, \$1,450,000 in British Cellulose and Chemical Manufacturing Company; and the Foreign Office also has one, namely, nearly \$3,000,000 in the Commercial Bank of Siberia. The latter investment was made in February, 1918.

Details of the amount of public money invested in registered companies by the government are as follows:

British Dyestuffs Corporation Limited	1,700,000
Turkish Petroleum Co., Ltd.	40,000
British American Nickel Corp. (of Canada)	629,618
Munster Film Development Company, Ltd.	33,000
Chesterfield Cigarette Co., Ltd.	330
Monmouth Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.	490,000
The Standard Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd.	556,250
Metals, Edward Finch & Co. (1918) Ltd.	4,050,000
The Chesapeake Property Co., Ltd.	2,400,020
Suez Canal Company	5,200,000
Anglo-Persian Oil Co.	5,200,000
Home Grown Sugar, Ltd.	375,000
Flax Cultivation, Ltd.	331,000
Western Film Factories, Ltd.	35,000
British Cellulose & Chemical Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1,450,000
Commercial Bank of Siberia	1,198,371

## DIVIDENDS

Reading Company, quarterly of 2% on common, payable February 9 to stock of January 17, and 1 per cent on second preferred, payable January 12 to stock of December 30.

American Shipbuilding, extra of 1% on common and quarterly of 1% on common and preferred, all payable February 1 to stock of January 14.

Procter & Gamble, quarterly of 2% on 5% preferred, payable January 14 to stock of December 24.

Pennsylvania, quarterly of 2% on common, payable February 15 to stock of February 4, and 1½% on preferred, payable February 1 to stock of January 21.

Welsh Company, semiannual of 3½% on preferred, payable December 31 to stock of December 28.

American Screw, quarterly of 1% and extra of 1%, payable January 3 to stock of December 24.

Farr Alpaca, quarterly of 2%, payable December 31 to stock of December 20.

Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc., quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable January 2 to holders of record December 20.

B. B. & R. Knight, quarterly of 2% on first preferred, payable January 3 to stock of December 24.

## STEEL PRICE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

GLASGOW, Scotland.—A notable instance of reviving industry on the Clyde is the order issued by the Anchor Line for vessels on the stocks to be finished. This has come about through a price war in steel products, which seems to have begun. The breaking of the association between Scottish and English steel manufacturers has been quickly followed by English-made ship plates and angles being offered in Clyde yards at £1 per ton less than the Scottish minimum price. As an outcome of the drop in prices, Clyde shipbuilders have received instructions to proceed with suspended orders.

## CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR

NEW YORK, New York.—Cuban-American Sugar Company reports for the year ended September 30, 1921, net loss, after charges and depreciation, of \$7,394,731, against a net profit of \$13,117,191, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$11.54 a share (par \$10) on \$10,000,000 common in the previous year.

## SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

Manufacturers Have Attention Focused Upon Coming Month When Evidence of Revival of Business Should Be Felt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—All shoe manufacturers have their attention focused upon the coming month when it is expected that the first tangible evidence of a revival of business will be felt, as the midwinter visit of the buyers is then due, and reservations indicate that it will outturn all previous yearly openings. Individual preparations to receive them are quite complete; exaggerated styles, however, will be conspicuously absent, lower prices, with qualities of wear and comeliness featuring all lines.

Other large shoe markets of the country report conditions dull, though no more so than is experienced during the close of a calendar year. An exception is noticeable in the manufacturing centers where the factories are still running quite up to capacity limits.

Were laborers of all trades in better demand, and their wages commensurate with the times, the shoe business might become active without extraordinary exploitations, for stocks of shoes average low.

## The Packer Hide Market

Latest reports from the Chicago packer hide market show sales of ordinary volume only, prices being quite firm. Bookings follow:

8,000 Oct. Nov. Dec. Koe Na Cows	14½	15
8,000 Oct. Nov. Dec. Hvy Na Cows	14½	15
8,000 Oct. Nov. Dec. Hvy Na Cows	14½	15
8,000 Oct. Nov. Dec. Hvy Na Cows	14½	15
8,000 Oct. Nov. Dec. Hvy Na Cows	14½	15
8,000 Oct. Nov. Dec. Hvy Na Cows	14½	15
8,000 Oct. Nov. Dec. Hvy Na Cows	14½	15
8,000 Oct. Nov. Dec. Hvy Na Cows	14½	15
8,000 Oct. Nov. Dec. Hvy Na Cows	14½	15
8,000 Oct. Nov. Dec. Hvy Na Cows	14½	15

The strike in the western packing plants has now spread to New York, although some of the smaller ones, east of Chicago, are still tranquil. Buyers are prone to trade with those employing experienced hands, as the strike breakers lack skill in pulling off, therefore hides are liable to come more or less cut and scarred. Furthermore, production is also restricted, so that one thing or another is bewildering buyers and keeping prices firm.

Stocks of hides are small, the strike contributing to that feature as well as the comparatively light demand for meat. There are a few hides back of December in the open market, although a liberal offer might induce the tanning packers to let a portion of their reserve go. The market is too firm to interest regular tanners, for high hides and cheap leather are not apt to instill activity into a dull market. Country hides are dull and easy. Frigorific hides are held for an advance, hence the reported dull business in them.

## The Leather Markets

Oak and union sole leathers are moving in fair quantities. Boston tanners report a shortage of heavy weights, with a much improved demand for the lighter weights, also bellies and shoulders. The Philadelphia tanners' statement regarding immediate conditions is optimistic. Overweights are so well sold up that tanners require buyers to take a certain percentage of the lighter weights in their purchases.

The Chicago market is also busy. Heavy leather is scarce, with eight and nine iron leather filling the lack. Tanners report a brisk demand for the lower grades and prime offal. Prices in all three markets are strong, with an advance already appearing in choice tonnages.

The Boston calfskin market is dull, the lower grades getting the major call at offerings tempting, when large lots are involved. Clean lots were on the market last week from 25 to 15 cents.

Chicago tanners are holding prices firmly on their better grades, but have been of late, quite approachable to offers of stable quotes. The reported activity, though comparatively small, keeps up regardless of the holiday apathy. There are rumors of several smart trades, at a low price, but quotations rule strong, and at a range of prices which buyers will appreciate three months hence. In the Chicago market buyers seem to realize their opportunities, as they have broken away from obligatory transactions, and placed contracts for future delivery.

For the moment patent leather is not active, still Boston tanners are not disturbed, as the coming season is expected to be an unusually busy one. The foreign trade calls for more or less weekly, and that too is likely to increase as the winter wears.

The Boston glazed kid tanners are booking fair sized orders on all grades, particularly on the two extremes. This unreasonable trading is from the local and western markets, and may be significant of what is to come later. Notwithstanding this condition, prices quoted are not final. Offers for quantities, which the supply on hand is sufficient to satisfy, have been accepted, though well under asking prices.

Philadelphia tanners are doing equally as well, inquiries being daily received for quotations on the top and medium grade. The nearby trade, however, is none too good, but the demand from the west, though ordinary now, has a future of much promise.

## CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

NEW YORK, New York.—Daily average gross crude oil production in the United States, in the week ended December 17, was 1,359,105 barrels, against 1,351,000 in the previous week and 1,390,875 in the week ended December 18, 1920, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

## IMPROVEMENT IN NEW YORK MARKET

Evidence of Strength in Closing Days of Last Week and the Reaction Is Regarded as Over

NEW YORK, New York.—Although there was reactionary tendency in the stock market during the greater part of last week, a considerable improvement was manifest in the closing days, and on Saturday there was pronounced strength. It is the consensus of opinion that the weakness of the past week or two, which halted a strong upward movement of several months' duration, has about ended. The hardening of money rates was the chief factor in the reaction, and these eased, substantially toward the close of the week, when there was a general strengthening in the security markets. The average of 20 industrial declines from 80.95 December 16, to 79.31 December 23, while falls dropped from 74.38 to 73.59, and copper from 33.21 to 30.78.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending December 24, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

37,100 Ajax Rubber	17½	15½	16½
24,500 All Chem	59½	58½	67½
2,700 Am Agri C	30	29½	29½
3,000 Am Bosch	36½	35½	35½
9,300 Am Can	24	23½	23½
1,800 Am H & L ptd	61	59½	58½
16,400 Am Int Corp	43½	39½	40½
86,300 Am Loco	104	98½	102½
15,400 Am Smelt	43½	43½	43½
57,700 Am Sugar	98	94½	92
14,000 Am Tel & Tel	117½	113½	113½
10,100 Am Wool	81½	77½	79½
34,500 Anaconda	48½	47½	49½
40,000 Am Gulf	31½	30½	31½
58,800 Baldwin	97½	94½	94½
8,200 Beth St	57	56½	56½
15,300 Can Pac	122	118½	119½
15,300 Can Pac	122	118½	119½
16,300 Chandler	51½	51½	51½
30,200 C M & St ptd	32	29½	31½
19,400 Chic N W	67½	60½	62
14,500 Corn Prod	39½	35½	36½
10,700 Corden	38½	35½	37
11,600 Crucible	67½	64½	65½
9,700 Cub Am Sug	133½	133½	133½
37,600 Davidson C	54½	51	53½
10,000 Del L & W	121½	118½	120½
9,100 Eled John	80	77½	78
65,800 Gen Asphalt	69½	63½	63½
4,100 Gen Elec	141½	138½	139½
4,700 Gen Motors	111	107½	107½
11,600 Int Paper	51½	51½	51½
15,000 Kelly-Spring	44½	40½	42½
25,300 Kenn C	26½	24½	26½
12,900 Lehigh Val	59½	56½	57½
10,000 Lima Lumber	37½	35½	37½
17,100 Marine ptd	65½	61½	63½
89,600 Mex Pet	116½	110½	114½
4,500 Mont Ward	14½	13½	14½
14,100 N Y Central	12	11½	12½
15,700 New Haven	12	11½	12½
19,900 Nippon Pac	80½	77½	78½
94,900 Pac Oil	50	45½	47½
36,800 Pan Pac	54½	50	52
8,000 Pure Oil	109	107½	107½
26,900 Pure Oil	38½	35½	37½
27,700 Reading	74½	71½	72½
8,600 Rep I & S	53½	50	51
14,100 Royal Dutch	52½	49½	50½
31,600 Sears Roe	55½	52½	53
22,000 So Con	81	78½	79
11,100 St Oil of N J	178	174	174½
96,800 Standard Oil	137	134½	135
9,300 Union Pac	81½	77½	78½
12,100 U Fruit	124½	121½	122½
21,600 U S Rub	56½	53	54
43,000 U S Steel	84½	82½	83½
13,300 Utah Copper	64	61	63½

## Financial Notes

The Guantánamo Sugar Company for the year ended September 30, 1921, reports a deficit, after charges and depreciation, of \$918,464, against a surplus of \$1,840,148 in the previous year.

An exchange to be known as The Sino-Foreign Stock and Produce Exchange, Ltd., has been organized in Hong Kong, China. The Hong Kong Government has registered the enterprise.

The Durant Motor Company of New York announces that it has received a contract for 15 trainloads of automobiles to be shipped to California for Pacific coast distribution.

## ADVANCES BY WAR FINANCE APPROVED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Advances approved by the United States War Finance Corporation for agricultural and live stock purposes from December 15 to December 17, inclusive, totaled 150, aggregating \$4,334,000. The loans are divided as follows: \$62,000 in Colorado, \$120,000 in Georgia, \$77,000 in Idaho, \$30,000 in Illinois, \$25,000 in Indiana, \$700,000 in Iowa, \$34,000 in Kansas, \$100,000 in Kentucky, \$428,000 in Minnesota, \$128,000 in Montana, \$76,000 in Nebraska, \$35,000 in North Carolina, \$530,000 in North Dakota, \$84,000 in Oklahoma, \$75,000 in Oregon, \$50,000 in South Carolina, \$503,000 in South Dakota, \$174,000 in Texas, \$320,000 in Utah, \$70,000 in Washington, \$130,000 in Wisconsin, \$225,000 in Wyoming.

During the week ended December 17 the corporation approved 278 advances, aggregating \$9,085,740, for agricultural and live stock purposes.

## SITE FOR POWER PLANT

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A recent purchase of 15 acres in the extreme north-west corner of Indiana from the Eggers estate, credited to the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company and other steel interests, was by Samuel Insull and associates as the site of a proposed power plant to supply electric current to steel cities around Chicago. The price paid was \$21,900 an acre.

## BANK OF SPAIN AND NOTE ISSUE RIGHTS

Bill for Renewal of Concessions Tabled in the Cortes and With It Are Some Government Proposals for Private Banks

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The long-expected bill for the removal of the concessions for note issue and otherwise to the Bank of Spain has been tabled in the Cortes, and along with it some remarkable governmental proposals for the conduct and regulation of private banks. Mr. Francisco Cambó, the Finance Minister, who introduced the bill in the Chamber, spoke for two hours and a half upon a scheme that was in some respects novel and remarkable, and packed with detail.

Mr. Cambó, a lawyer by profession, with a special practice in Catalonia in mercantile business, has a head for finance and a keen imagination, although many of his ideas have been criticized upon the score of complete impracticability.

This question of the renewal of the bank's privileges has been so much argued upon by all parties for the last year or two, the Left from time to time expressing its strong and peculiar views upon it, and the bill has been so much an object of consideration by two or three governments of the past who feared they might have the obligation of preparing and presenting it, an ordeal which was spared to them by their short term of office, that it has come to rank as an absolutely first-class and semi-permanent political theme. As the matter had to be settled before the expiration of the present year when the bank's existing charter comes to an end, the question had to be faced now or the charter prolonged by decree for a short term, which would have been a very weak and unsatisfactory course.

## Concession Discussed

Exerting the boldness in which he is not lacking, Mr. Cambó, whose chief interest in banks hitherto has been his concern at the suspension of the Bank of Barcelona and his well-meant endeavors to get it fairly on its legs again, tackled the problem, and held closely the interest of the Chamber during a long address in which his inventiveness was well displayed. He not only devoted himself to the simple question of renewing the concession, with all the attendant details, but proposed a reconstruction of the whole scheme, or with the state taking an intimate personal interest and concern in the affairs of the bank. It has been pointed out that if the terms and circumstances of the note issues are interfered with to any extent, then new questions depending upon it, including the monetary problem, international exchange and the general organization of the country's credit would be affected and the country's credit would be affected and the country's credit would be affected.

The first thing that attracts the attention in the new bill is its extensive character. The 1912 bill, which was regarded as complete, was quite a miniature and trivial affair in comparison. It concerned itself with the liquidation of payments of the "ultra-mar" class, to indicating the metallic guarantee for the note issue in circulation, and to a stipulation that the notes, with the deposits and current accounts at the bank, ought not to exceed the total of certain other items. As to the rest of the subjects which were involved, and as to which the bank and the state were mutually concerned, like the credits to agriculture, industry and commerce, current accounts in gold, establishment of branches, interest upon loans guaranteed by the state, and so forth, only a vague formula was employed to the effect that the Finance Minister would confer with the bank as might be necessary to arrange these. But now the legislative authority is disposed to take a turn in the regulation of all kinds of banking affairs and details.

## Fixing Capital of Bank

The new proposals begin right away with the capital of the bank, which by this measure will be arbitrarily fixed at 177,000,000 pesetas. It is now 150,000,000. There are to be issued, if this bill is passed, 54,000 shares identical with the present, which would be offered to the holders of the 30,000 bonds at present in circulation at the rate of three shares for each five bonds. Holders of bonds who do not wish to take advantage of this arrangement are to present them within three months of the promulgation of the law for repayment, and the bonds thus not taken up would be added to those offered to other existing holders. After January 1 next the bank would be authorized to seek the increase of its capital to 350,000,000 either at once or in installments. The conditions attaching to these authorizations are set forth.

It is proposed that to the council of administration of the bank, which may be considered the central authority and executive of business and finance, there shall be introduced five counsellors, who, being shareholders, are not to be nominated by shareholders but by agricultural and commercial banking associations. It has

## OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

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The quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of \$2.00 per share on the Common Stock will be paid January 18, 1922, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1921. Checks will be mailed.

K. H. PEPPER, Treasurer.

## BRITISH IRON AND STEEL POSITIONS

After Surveying Present and Prospects of Future One Authority Urges Lower Railway Rates to Aid Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—"Returns just to hand show that the total production of steel in October was only about half and that of pig-iron no more than 30 per cent of the normal," was how Mr. W. T. Layton, director of the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers surveyed the present position of the British iron and steel industry and the prospect of its future revival in the course of an interview recently with the Central Council for Economic Information.

The steel figure would be much less, Mr. Layton said, but for the fact that the South Wales tin plate trade has recovered nearly to normal. "Outside South Wales," he continued, "we find that the rest of the country, which was working on a certain accumulation of orders piled up during the coal stoppage, dropped heavily in October compared with September and August. In other words, we are not yet out of the wood, nor, in the case of the steel trade generally, (with the exception of South Wales) can we be said to be definitely on the up grade. The only hopeful feature is that the depression started in South Wales six months ahead of the depression in other parts of the country. We may, therefore, anticipate that the recovery in South Wales is the forerunner of the same movement in other branches. Indeed, the steel market generally reports a certain small flow of orders actually being placed."

"Our wages have been reduced and will continue to be reduced under the sliding scale," continued Mr. Layton, "blast-furnace coke prices are coming down, because it was simply impossible to pay the higher prices. The only item which has not substantially been reduced is rail rates. The fact that our firms are employing less than 50 per cent of the numbers of a year ago quite clearly differentiates the industry from any other. There is no other which has these unemployment figures, and railway companies have recognized this by reducing rates on iron ore and limestone as from November 1."

"Transport plays so large a part in the cost of producing steel that we cannot hope to get our costs down even to the prices that we are now charging unless we get a reduction of railway rates on all materials, including fuel, and on the cost of transporting our products to market or to port of shipment. The view of the iron and steel industry, however," concluded Mr. Layton, "is that, in times like these, every private enterprise, including railway companies, must set aside any false ideas that the Railway Act may have encouraged, that they can get a standard revenue even when trade is bad. The railway companies must adopt the policy that every commercial man adopts today—that is they must take risks and boldly lower their charges in the hope that they may be able to stimulate traffic, rebuild the prosperity of the country and hasten the moment when they may be enabled to recover normal profit."

## PICKING COTTON BY MACHINE

WICHITA FALLS, Texas.—After 10 years of experimental work, the Price-Campbell cotton-picking machine is declared to have been perfected and is to be manufactured here on an extensive scale. Theodore H. Price of New York and several leading business men of Texas comprise the company. It is claimed that tests show that the gasoline tractor-driven machine will pick 7000 pounds a day. The cost of operation, including a man and boy, and gasoline and lubricating oil, is estimated at \$10 a day. The average cost of picking cotton by the machine is 14 cents per 100 pounds, against \$1 to \$1.50 for hand-picking. It is claimed.

TABLE KNIVES

made from



## RHODESIA'S PLAN TO ASSIST SETTLERS

Under New Land Apportionment Scheme, an Extensive Initial Outlay of Capital Will Not Be Required to "Work" Farms

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The circumstance that Southern Rhodesia, and for the matter of that, Northern Rhodesia, too, is clamoring for representative government to take the place of the Chartered Company rule, is known of everybody; but not the scheme underlying the demand. Before its character is explained it is necessary, perhaps, to say that Winston Churchill, His Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been receiving a deputation from Rhodesia, with the endeavor—assisted by Downing Street—of defining the new status, which must come after the chartered reign expires.

This new status may be (1) entry into the Union of South Africa; (2) Crown Colony government, i. e., directly under the British Colonial Office; or (3) responsible government, namely, the famous "dominion home rule." Without waiting to explain that government direct from Whitehall is quite unlikely to be any improvement on government from London Wall (the headquarters of the British South Africa or Chartered Company), and union with the Anglo-Dutch Government at the Cape might offend the British susceptibilities of the Rhodesians, the writer will show what is behind the movement to secure independence for this handful of white people who constitute the inhabitants of this great territory of 150,000 square miles (for Southern Rhodesia alone) which owes its existence to the genius of Cecil Rhodes.

## Scheme to Settle Country

There is, then, behind "responsibility" and "independence" a vast scheme for settling the country and thus helping to solve a twofold problem: that of providing work and opportunity for the many unemployed persons in Great Britain, and that of giving moral support to General Smuts in his effort to promote settlement in the teeth of Dutch opposition. And, of course, the direct effect would be to develop and enrich Rhodesia.

Briefly, the settlement project is to tax the vast tracts of land not held in "beneficial occupation" in Rhodesia. The traveler in those spacious realms is immediately impressed by the great acreage on either side of the line, and running endlessly for miles, and miles, which has no cultivation. This is noticeable even in the section notoriously favorable to agriculture. Elsewhere, particularly in what is known as Matabeleland, this is less surprising, for the chief industry there is stock raising. The settlement plan is to have the land valued and a tax affixed to it, which would speedily induce the absentee owner of it (for he is generally the culprit) either to turn his land to profitable use or to cut it into serviceable farms for others to work. In the latter case he would be well disposed toward any immigration scheme.

## Rise in Land Price Awaited

One of the great landowners is the Chartered Company, which, not unnaturally, has taken some of the best country to itself. Like other holders of great tracts, it is waiting for a rise in the price of land in the hope of a successful liquidation. The Liebig Company has an immense territory of a million acres over which roam thousands of head of cattle. It has been said in Rhodesia that the extract company only paid three shillings an acre for its ground, the chartered authorities taking shares in the undertaking. There are doubtless other instances of much the same thing.

Rhodesia certainly needs development; it is starved for men and money. Thirty-three thousand are hundred persons—the disappointing figure of the last census—show up like a white ribbon on a black garment of 750,000 natives. That is the position. If Rhodesia is to go ahead, it must have population—white men are anxious to labor and to live by commerce and industry. And, hitherto, the paralyzing drawback has been that there is no encouragement to new settlers, no call to new energies, backed up by a plan.

## Large Investment Unneeded

It is true that, vaguely, Rhodesia was supposed to invite the small capitalist, the man with £2000 or £3000, who could embark in mining or take up a farm; but then, everybody has not that amount—indeed, there is a singular lack in this "lean year" of men thus provided. Here is where the scheme comes in. One need not have this amount of money, for part of the idea is a grant of land free to those who will work it. And such funds as are required will be furnished by the land tax without the cost of a penny to the imperial exchequer. This is certainly a great consideration at the present time, when the shoulders of the taxpayer are weighted down with imposts. And more hopeful still is the scheme of cooperative groups of farmers who will be established on the land: self-contained little communities, each with its school, its cinema, its information department and farming center, where pupils will be instructed in the art of agriculture as applied to Rhodesia. By these means will be avoided the loneliness, which is so much dreaded, especially by the settler's wife, and the failures that come from want of knowledge of local conditions.

Experience will be supplied (together, no doubt, with the kindly spirit that goes with it in Rhodesia) by old settlers who will aid the newcomer with their wisdom and practical skill.

And "Mrs. New Claum" will be vastly comforted by the thought that this mitigated life in the wilderness will not deprive her children of educational advantage. From Rhodesia and these community schools they may proceed, if the ability is there, to Oxford or Rhodes scholarships. These are the delightful possibilities opened up by the great plan, which is inspiring Rhodesia's conversations with the Secretary of State.

Even more significant, however, than the material side of the scheme to transport and common barn is the imperial side of it. A well-settled Rhodesia means a strong British influence percolating through South Africa from the Cape to the equator and beyond. Since Boer prejudice is often accused of closing the front door to the new currents of enterprise and civilization from Europe, here is a method of opening it on the back. At least, so say Rhodesians set on "responsibility."

## BRITISH POLITICAL WOMEN ARE ASTIR

In Anticipation of General Election, Several Women's Organizations Are Already Acting in Their Candidates' Behalf

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Political workers in general, speakers and organizers, are already showing exceptional activity. It is felt that the general election cannot be deferred beyond 1922, and many believe that it may be hurried on in the latter part of this year. The headquarters of the Coalition group is somewhat like a hive of bees, so much coming and going is there, and the women's section is working already at almost double pressure.

Besides meetings arranged in every corner of England and Scotland, to be addressed by well-known women, there are extensive plans to penetrate to remote country districts. It is felt that in many of the villages and hamlets far from a railway or large town—life in the winter evenings is apt to be dull. Political meetings are being arranged, a band of workers visiting each village first to prepare the way and advertise the coming speaker.

## "Mock Election" Idea

A plan which should be of special interest and educational value is the holding of a "mock election." Something of the kind was initiated some years ago in Leam by the Honorable E. Akers-Douglas, a daughter of Lord Kimberley. The coalition workers intend to experiment first in a village of manageable size. There will be a regular campaign, with speakers on both sides, and it is hoped to induce two prominent ladies to act as "candidates." Election agents will be appointed, in fact, all the machinery of a real election will be there, with women only as candidates, officials and voters.

Every woman of 21 will be given a vote, and on polling day the routine will be scrupulously adhered to. An exact replica of a ballot box is already at the central offices. The "count" will no doubt have its thrilling moments, and some of the younger workers are quite prepared to "chair" the successful candidate when the result is declared. Should the experiment prove successful, it will be repeated in other villages, and later in the towns. The discussion of some burning political questions, and the interest aroused, should prove valuable in causing women to take a more personal interest in political matters. Mrs. Lloyd George strongly approves the idea, and has been most interested in the working out of the plans.

## Women's Organizations Active

The Independent Liberals are also organizing in many constituencies. Having retained almost all the old organization and machinery of the Women's Liberal Federation, they begin with something of an advantage, for Coalition organization has to be created as the workers proceed. With more than a thousand branches, Mr. Asquith's party has a firm foundation on which to build. They will probably arrange county conferences at which delegates from every town and village in the county will attend to discuss how best to arouse and organize the women voters. Such meetings are very stimulating, and the wives of many leading Liberals have promised to attend and speak.

The Women's Freedom League is continuing its activities, and has arranged a series of lectures at its headquarters, which are always crowded. Among the subjects to be discussed in the near future are: "The Drink Problem; How Women Can Help," and "My Impressions of the Probation System in America." Mrs. Nevins, who delivers this lecture, spent some time in the United States and is enthusiastic about all she heard and saw there. "Women and International Life" will be discussed by Miss Pictou Tuberville, and Miss Vera Howe, who spent more than a year in Siberia, will talk about "Serbia During and After the War."

## SHOE WORKERS' UNION

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Formation of a larger union of shoe workers is forecast in a call issued by the United Shoe Workers of America, the Shoe Workers Protective Union and the Allied Shoe Workers for a convention to be held in Boston on March 13. In the call hope is expressed that the meeting will "crystallize the ideas which have been seeking expression in various ways for some time, the idea of building an effective organization of all shoe workers."

## FRANCE AWAITS THE NEW MILITARY LAW

Since Cut in Budgetary Expenditure Is Vital Matter, Frenchmen Are Asking When the Army Is to Be Reduced

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France.—Three years after the armistice France still awaits the new military law. The young Frenchman does not know whether he will be called upon to serve for three years, or two years, or 18 months, or one year, or the French army of tomorrow. At Washington, Mr. Briand certainly promised that the period of compulsory military service would be cut down to 18 months, but there is as yet no guarantee that the new regime will be inaugurated at an early date. Doubtless the French authorities postponed their production of a bill until after the Washington Conference. But it is strange how long this reform has been held up.

It is interesting to look at the present position. In practice it has been decided, since the armistice, to make all young Frenchmen serve two years instead of three in the army. There are no exceptions. Everybody is compelled to serve. The inconveniences of conscription in peace time are such that it is hardly necessary to dwell upon them. They are obvious to anyone who gives a moment's thought to the matter. Germany has an advantage economically over France because she has no conscription and only a small army of a professional kind. The soldier is an idler. At a moment when production is necessary, all young Frenchmen of a certain age are subtracted from the productive activities of the country. The evil effects of barrack life on the conscript have been proclaimed by many generals. The career of every Frenchman is postponed or interrupted at a critical age.

## Released After Two Years

In 1889 the period of service was reduced from five years to three. In 1905 it was reduced to two years. In 1913, just before the war, it was increased to three years. The period has not been definitely fixed since the war but soldiers are being released after two years under the colors. The curious thing is that a year ago there was a considerable row in France because Andrew Lefevre, then Minister of War, delayed bringing in the measure. A formidable opposition was aroused against him. In the end he resigned. Now more than a year has gone by and still the government project has not been voted upon.

It is understood that the reason is that the authorities consider that the French Army must not be reduced below its present level and that before the period of service can be cut down it is necessary to raise another army, an army of a professional kind, an army of volunteers, and an army of colored natives. It is proposed that no fewer than 300,000 colored troops should be raised. Albert Sarraut, the colonial minister, made the announcement. In addition there must be a number of voluntary recruits—say 80,000. Therefore if one includes officers who have adopted soldiering as a career the permanent French Army would be 400,000 men.

## Discontent Among French People

Only when such an army has been created will it be possible, according to the government advisers, to reduce definitely the period of conscription. Needless to say, this procrastination, however justifiable it may be, causes a good deal of discontent among the French people, who believed that there would be a substantial lightening of the military burden after the war. Instead it is complained that the military burden has been fastened tighter on the back of the French people than ever.

Even men who are regarded as reactionary writers—such as Mr. Bainville—protest that the prospect of armed peace is not cheerful. Each class when it is called up is about 320,000 strong. The nation thus has the prospect that the French army, which now numbers nearly 800,000, will not fall below that mark after the reform has been effected.

One point which it is necessary to make is that when the period of three years is reduced by half, the strength of the army is not necessarily reduced by half. There are these voluntary contingents and there are the black troops which will help to keep up the numbers. It is therefore not true to say that there is any idea of cutting down the French army to half its present size. Moreover, military experts have themselves pointed out that the strength of a nation which has conscription does not depend upon the length of service. A nation which keeps its men under arms for one year is just as strong as a nation which keeps its men under arms for three years. The explanation is, of course, that the strength of a nation depends upon the number of its trained men, men who can be mobilized speedily. The exact number who are to be found in barracks at a given moment is totally irrelevant.

## How Much Training Is Needed

Provided the period of military service is long enough for the efficient training of the men, they are better working in the fields and factories than in barracks in the interior of the country. The whole point is how long does it take to train a man. It is increasingly held that one year is long enough. The experience of the war was surely conclusive and it is mere waste of time, of money, and of labor, to retain men under the colors for a day longer than is necessary to prepare them to respond to the mobilization order should it ever be necessary. These are views which are widely held and there will presently be a

considerable discussion on this question. In France there are many militarists who seem to believe that the longer a man can be kept in barracks the stronger the country becomes and against this fallacy the more reasonable elements are loudly protesting. When the matter is brought up there will doubtless be some excitement, for even before the war the stormiest scenes in the Chamber were those connected with the passing of the three years' law. It is unlikely that the introduction of the new bill can be postponed much longer. France cannot afford her army. That is the simple truth. Last year something like 7,000,000 francs was spent upon the naval and military forces of France, and although there is a considerable nominal reduction in the estimate for next year, it is by no means certain that the estimates will be not exceeded. Now it is becoming a vital matter of immediate concern that in every direction budgetary expenditure should be pared down to the lowest possible point. It is no wonder that Frenchmen are asking when the definite reduction of the active army is to take place.

## MASONRY'S GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP IS CALLED ABNORMAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—New Zealand Masons look with anxiety upon the abnormal increase numerically which is being made by Freemasonry in all its branches in that jurisdiction, in common with the world-wide experience at the present moment. A warning is issued by a well-known brother who says that most lodges are, like munition factories during the war, working at high pressure and making Masons at a rate never before experienced. The only lodge that does not share in the excitement in New Zealand is the Lodge of Research, which is not a degree manufactory. He thinks that words of warning are necessary in order that the brake may be applied to the present high rate of speed and greater care be exercised in the loading of the train in the future.

An excess of candidates must, he says, lead to a restricted supervision in admissions. The aim of a lodge should be to excel not in numerical progression, but in its record of good works performed. Lodges must not become hidebound with the forms of ritual ceremonial without giving effect to the lessons therein contained, nor must quality be sacrificed to quantity. Only suitable propositions must be accepted even if the numerical progress of the lodge during the year be all.

A similar warning has also been uttered by the grand secretary of England and other prominent brethren in other jurisdictions. Some years since, an endeavor was made in England to gather in all and sundry, but the absurdity of this policy has now been realized.

The Royal Arch degree continues to make progress in South Australia, and, according to a report just issued by the assistant grand scribe, J. R. Robertson, increased interest is being manifested by the members in the work of their respective chapters. During the year ending June 30 last there was a net increase of 139, making the total number of subscribing members 894. Two new chapters were formed during the year and another warrant was issued after the close of the financial year. A. W. Piper, K. C., has again been elected as first grand principal and A. A. L. Rowley and H. K. Wendt have been elected as second and third principals.

Masonic parades and services are now becoming a feature of Masonic life in Australia, and one such has just been held at the Baptist chapel, Glen Orchard, whose minister, B. E. C. Tuck, is chaplain of the Parkside Lodge.

## MAP OF THE GRAND LEBANON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—"Illustration," in a recent number, published a map of the Lebanese country with the name "Grand Lebanon." It is the first time that the Lebanon figures as the independent name of a country on a European map.

## HOTELS NEW ENGLAND

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Room 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FULL PROGRAM OF  
ENGLISH FOOTBALL

Results of Monday's Matches  
Fail to Bring About Any  
Change in the Leadership of  
the First or Second Division

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Monday)—Today's full program of matches in the English Association Football League did not serve to bring about any change of the leadership in either the First or the Second Division, although in both sections the top end of the standing underwent some alterations.

The leader in the First Division, Liverpool, and the runner-up, Burnley, gained victories, but the third team, Sunderland was not so successful, and losing to Everton provided that side with its first victory since October 8. Sunderland's place has been taken by Aston Villa.

In the Second Division Barnsley has dropped from the second place, which is now occupied by Fulham. The latter team is, however, three points behind Notts Forest, the leader. In both divisions the shooting of the forward did not produce an impressive result and only 37 goals were obtained, 18 of them in the premier section. There were six drawn games and the biggest score by a single team was three goals. The results:

**FIRST DIVISION**  
Everton 2, Sunderland 4.  
\*Tottenham 1, Bradford City 0.  
\*Huddersfield 2, Manchester City 0.  
\*Liverpool 1, Newcastle 0.  
\*Middlesbrough 0, Chelsea 1.  
\*Oldham 0, Bolton 0.  
Villa 3, Sheffield United 1.  
\*West Bromwich 1, Birmingham 0.  
\*Aston Villa 1, Cardiff City 0.  
\*Blackburn 2, Preston 0.  
\*Bury 1, Manchester United 0.

**SECOND DIVISION**  
\*Barnsley 1, Bristol City 1.  
\*Blackpool 2, Leicester 0.  
\*Bradford 3, Clapton 1.  
\*West Ham 1, Bury 0.  
\*Preston 1, North County 0.  
\*Leeds 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1.  
\*Port Vale 1, Derby 1.  
\*South Shields 1, Coventry 0.  
\*Fulham 2, Stoke 1.  
\*Rotherham 1, Hull 0.  
\*Notts Forest 0, Wolverhampton 0.

**SCOTTISH LEAGUE**  
\*Third Lanark 1, Greenock 1.  
\*Hearts 1, Kilmarnock 0.  
\*Home team.

START PLAY IN  
COLLEGE CHESS

First Round of the Tournament  
of Intercollegiate League Com-  
mences at the Manhattan Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Intercollegiate Chess League, formerly known as the Triangular Chess League, now composed of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cornell University, New York University, University of Pennsylvania and the College of the City of New York, started their annual tournament yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Chess Club.

By the arrangement of the draw, University of Pennsylvania did not participate in the matches. City College meeting New York University, while Cornell had as opponents the players of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Through a misunderstanding, W. A. Adams, '23, leading player for M. I. T., did not come, and his match against Alexander Kevitz, '23, of Cornell, will be played this morning. Two more rounds will also be played today, in the morning and afternoon, and the balance on Wednesday.

The two local colleges were evenly matched, and after each had won a game on the two lower boards, interest centered on the leaders. New York University took the first on a strong position, established by R. L. Bornholz, but the second required adjudication, and was finally given as a win for Black, giving them two each. The result:

1—Harry Shochow '23, City College, 0; R. A. Bornholz '24, New York University, 1.  
2—Opening, two knights.  
3—Howard Grossman '23, City College, 1; Philip Zatulov '22, New York University, 0.  
4—Opening, irregular.  
5—Ernst Thoenes '23, City College, 1; A. A. Cobb '22, New York University, 0.  
6—Opening, three knights.  
7—Rubin Schachter '23, City College, 0; David Houghton '22, New York University, 1.  
8—Opening, guinea piano.  
Total—City College 2, New York University 2.  
City College played white on odd numbered boards.

Technology was the surprise of the round, taking all three games played against Cornell, with ease, in quick time. The match on the fourth board was especially brilliant, Isaac Brimberg forcing H. R. Peters to resign.

The result:  
1—W. W. Adams '23, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Alexander Kevitz '23, Cornell; to be played.  
2—Solomon Nelson '22, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 1; Harry Garfinkel '22, Cornell, 0.  
3—A. R. Frey '23, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 1; N. R. Gotthofer '22, Cornell, 0.  
4—Isaac Brimberg '24, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 1; H. R. Peters '24, Cornell, 0.  
Total—Massachusetts Institute of Technology 3, Cornell 0.  
Technology played white on odd numbered boards.

EIGHT-LETTER MEN  
AT WASHINGTON

Coach E. O. Applegran Has a  
Squad of Twenty Athletes  
Out for the Red and Green  
Varsity Quintet This Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—A squad of 20 basketball athletes is working out daily at Francis Gymnasium for places on the Washington University five. Piloted by Capt. T. C. Thompson '22, the indoor court stars are daily sept through their various drills and shifts by Coach E. O. Applegran, Illinois '19.

Coach Applegran, who assumes complete charge of the basketball squad, is a capable man for the position. Applegran assisted Head Coach G. L. Rider in football and was responsible for the strong line which the Red and Green claimed. He is himself an all-western guard, having played with University of Illinois, while last year he turned out a strong team at Allegheny College, where he was in charge of athletics before coming to Washington University.

Those who appear as the most likely candidates for the team include Captain Thompson, W. J. Thumser '23, D. C. Laffer '23, I. E. Berry '22, T. J. O'Brien '22, F. D. DeBolt '23, R. W. Linnemeyer '22, G. H. McMahon '23, L. M. Shanley '22, W. W. Long '24, A. Thym '24, R. R. Johnson '24, H. P. Manning '23, W. W. Weir '23, B. T. Tate '23, A. C. Schnaus '23, and E. N. Russell '23.

Of those listed eight are letter men from last year. These are Thompson, Thumser, Laffer, Berry, O'Brien, Linnemeyer, McMahon, and DeBolt. Capt. O. J. Kraeche '22 of the 1921 team also is eligible for competition this year, but the former basketball star has decided to withdraw from the sport. He has been playing football and basketball for the past four years. Inasmuch as Coach Applegran will have a likely number of athletes to pick from, the loss of Kraeche may not be missed.

Prospects for a formidable team are exceptionally bright. With a makeshift aggregation last year, the Washington team could do no better than finish among the lower four of the Missouri Valley Conference, but with all of last year's men back the Red and Green is looking forward to putting out a team that will rank with the leaders of the Conference.

Captain Thompson is expected to continue at his place at forward. He has been playing for the past two years and is recognized in the Conference as one of the best foul and field goal shooters.

Thumser is expected to line up as running mate with Thompson, instead of returning to center, the position he played last year. From the material available, Coach Applegran expects to develop some other pivot man. This will enable him to send Thumser to forward, where he belongs.

Laffer will be back at his regular guard position. Dean played a brilliant game last year and if he continues at the same pace this season should be one of the stars of the Red and Green quintet. Laffer also is a football player, but kept out of the gridiron sport this year in order to be in fine form for basketball.

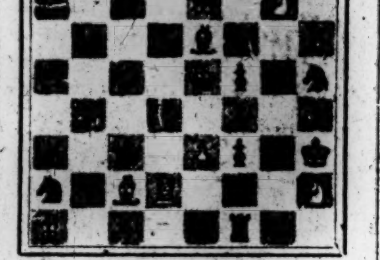
Coach Applegran's greatest concern will be finding a man to play center. As he hopes to send Thumser back to forward, he will have Shanley, Long, and Schnaus to pick from for the pivot job. Shanley and Long were star centers at high school, each receiving places on the St. Louis intercollegiate five, while Schnaus was a star preparatory guard and could be converted to center.

If Shanley will be in condition to play, it is likely he will gain the position in preference to his mates. He is expected to fill in at center with the Red and Green.

Should Shanley win at center, Long is expected to round out the varsity five by playing guard with Laffer. Long weighs 210 pounds and is a hard man to stop on the floor. He is an accurate shot on field goals and would be valuable as a roving guard.

## CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 321  
By Lennox F. Beach  
Original: Composed especially for  
The Christian Science Monitor



White Pieces 8  
Black Pieces 13

White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 322  
By F. Healey  
Black Pieces 1



White Pieces 6  
Black Pieces 1

White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS  
No. 321. R-K5  
No. 322. R-K4  
Prob. Comp. R-K7  
F. H. Bennett Kt-R3

PROBLEM COMPOSITION  
An example of the added-mate block from the Illustrated London News.

By H. D. O. Bernard  
Black Pieces 5



White Pieces 8  
Black Pieces 5

White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES  
The twenty-ninth annual quadragian tournament of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia Universities will be held this year at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club, New York, December 27, 28 and 29. The sessions of play will be from 2 to 6 p. m. daily and in the evening from 8 to 12, with 18 moves an hour as the time limit.

The Intercollegiate Chess League of five teams—Pennsylvania, Cornell, New York City College, New York University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology—will hold their twenty-third annual meet at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, on December 26, 27 and 28.

In a 13-board match Providence, Rhode Island, lost to the Boylston Chess Club, Boston, at the latter's rooms, 754-54.

Celia Newmark of West Austintown, Ohio, has again been heard from, giving an impressive six-game simultaneous exhibition at the Cleveland City Club to a large gathering, including many of the players who contested in the western United States tournament. After a seven-time victory, she was adjudged by Edward Lasker with the result that Celia won 3, lost 1 and drew 2.

The minor tournament of the Western United States Association was won by Dr. Joseph G. Purlos of Akron, Ohio, with seven straight victories.

J. Butland defeated H. G. Felce for the Surrey championship, England, 2-0, 1 draw, each winning his own section.

The Cheshire championship was captured by J. Kay, of the Manchester Chess Club, who finished ahead of C. Costes and H. B. Lund.

Cuba, besides producing Jose R. Capablanca, is awaiting its opportunity to endeavor to prove that it also has the world's woman champion in Miss Maria Teresa Mora. She recently won a match by 4 to 3 from the winner of the Bohemian trophy of the Havana Chess Club, Jose van der Gut, and has won the same game in another match at the same club from Dr. Guilford Lopez Roviros.

Joel P. Allis of Göteborg, Sweden, won the Good Companion prize of the eighth American Chess Congress for reporting the most (11) cooks and was the only one to prove that Problem No. 3087 had no solution.

The following game was one contested in the above-mentioned match with Miss Mora at Havana Chess Club:  
Guth White  
1. P-Q4  
2. P-Q4  
3. Kt-QB3  
4. B-K3  
5. B-K3

COACH BOHLER IS  
LACKING STARS

Basketball Prospects at State  
College of Washington Are  
Not Very Promising This  
Winter—J. B. Freil Is Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
PULLMAN, Washington—The first three weeks of varsity basketball practice at the State College of Washington did not indicate a very promising outlook for the 1921-22 season. The squad is even more lacking in high-class material than it has been for several years. Such a condition in the face of a heavy schedule, together with other conference colleges having formidable teams, is not encouraging. Prior to last season, Washington State College was always considered a contender for the basketball honors for the northwest and this year's prospects, from the present outlook, bid well to duplicate the reversals of last year, unless the unexpected develops other aspirants to coast honors.

In consequence of the inferior material, Coach J. F. Bohler, who for the past 13 years has been coaching basketball at the state college with remarkable success, faces a very difficult problem in developing an almost entirely new team out of one of last year's first-string men and substitutes together with the men from the freshman team.

Capt. J. B. Freil '23, star forward of last season, is the only steller performer to be counted upon to start the season since the only other member of last year's team, R. A. Cline '22, will not be eligible for conference competition until February on account of late registration, which violates a conference ruling in athletics. However, in spite of lack of material to start with, Coach Bohler expects to develop a team from hopeful prospects of last year's freshman team, which will be highly developed in the passing and defensive game.

From last year's substitute string, E. W. Burke '23, C. C. Loomis '23, R. Bruton '23, H. F. Burgess '23, T. V. Love '23, Ralph Nash '22, E. B. Rathbun '22, N. H. Sorenson '23, J. B. Swanson '23, and W. L. McKay '23 are reporting daily. Members of last year's freshman team turning out for the varsity for the first time this year are: P. J. Kramer '24, C. McCarthy '24, C. T. Mulledy '24, W. B. Reece '24, L. D. Sayers '24 and L. G. Schroeder '24. W. L. McKay, C. C. Loomis and Charles Jones were members of the Cougar football team, which has just closed its season, and although beginning practice late, have all had previous basketball experience and should patch up the weakness evident in the team's work so far.

Schroeder and Kramer, aspirants for the varsity guard positions, are the most likely looking candidates from the freshman of last year. With 25 men out daily for practice, Bohler is working the men overtime to develop shooting ability, using all forms of scrimmage practice.

Coach Bohler is assisted by M. W. Rocky '22. Capt. J. B. Freil is proving the best shot on the squad and has the qualities which make him a good leader. The schedule is as follows:

January 16—University of Gonzaga at Pullman; 23-24—University of California at Pullman; 27-28—University of Idaho at Moscow.  
February 3-3—University of Washington at Seattle; 7-8—Stanford at Palo Alto, California; 10-11—University of California at Berkeley; 17-18—University of Washington at Pullman; 27-28—Oregon Agricultural College at Pullman.  
March 3—University of Idaho at Moscow; 4—University of Idaho at Pullman.

KIRKWOOD HAD  
SPLENDID TRIP

Former Australian Open Golf  
Champion Is to Try for the  
Open World's Title Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office  
SYDNEY, New South Wales—Declaring that he had learnt much since he left the Commonwealth on his golfing tour in the United Kingdom, France and the United States of America, J. H. Kirkwood, former professional golf champion of Australia, returned to Sydney with his partner, J. V. East. He intends to make another attempt to win the world's championship next year.

Describing his experience at St. Andrews, in an interview on his arrival, Kirkwood said that it was "a big order to win the world's championship in the first try," and he added: "I did not expect to do that, but when I was so close up and wanted a round only of 73 to win, I thought I could do it. I felt very confident, especially after the first three rounds, when I was only one stroke behind the leaders."

Discussing the golfers he has met, in his opinion, the best golfer in the world at the present time, his only fault being that he is inclined to be a trifle erratic. A. G. Havers, who played in the Glenageary tournament, is described as a wonderful golfer who will probably reach the forefront in the future.

America's golf standard is regarded by Kirkwood as high, even possibly a little higher than that of Great Britain. He looks back with pleasure on his strenuous visit to America, which lasted two months and included 40 nights on the train. With the exception of the Pine Valley links near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which stand alone, the Australian links of Kensington and Sandringham compare more than favorably with any of those upon which Kirkwood played in his overseas tour.

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LANSOWNE IS  
STILL UNBEATEN

Defeats Queens University, 7 to  
3—Usual Irish Sport Pro-  
gram Is Carried Out Nov. 26

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
DUBLIN, Ireland—Rugby football, Association football and hockey combined to make quite an interesting program of sport in Ireland on November 26. With the Trinity College team on tour in England and Scotland, chief Rugby interest centered in the visit of Queens University, Belfast, to the Lansdowne Club. Although Queens had rather the better of the play, the Lansdowne men just managed to maintain their unbeaten record.

By means of a dropped goal and a penalty goal, Lansdowne totaled seven points, to which Queens replied with an uncovered try, three points.

The first half of the match was very even, and neither side had scored at the interval. A penalty kick against Queens early in the second half produced the opening score, W. E. Crawford kicking a fine goal from near the half-way line. Following this, R. M. Campbell put his side further ahead with a clever dropped goal. From this point to the close, Queens pressed strongly but could get through a strong defense only once, when N. B. Munn scored after a forward rush.

The remaining club games produced a couple of surprises. Monkstown, by means of good forward work, proved just good enough to dispose of the more fancied Wanderers side and won a keen match by 11 points to 6. The

SCORING LOW IN  
FIRST DIVISION

Frank Roberts, Bolton Wander-  
ers, Is Only Man to Score  
More Than One Goal Dec. 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England—Only one man, Frank Roberts, of Bolton Wanderers, scored more than a single goal in the first division of the English Association Football League on December 23. He found the net twice and increased his total to eight. C. M. Buchan, Sunderland, still retained possession of the premier position on the list, but the runner-up, Joseph Anderson, Burnley, was joined by Horace Barnes, of Manchester City, who also could claim a total of 13 goals. J. W. Spence, of Manchester United, left W. H. Walker, the Aston Villa international, and Andrew Wilson, Middlesbrough, with whom he had shared the fifth place and stood just behind W. T. Roberts, Preston North End, who was only one goal inferior to the joint occupants of the second place. The list:

Player and club	Goals
C. M. Buchan, Sunderland	13
Joseph Anderson, Burnley	13
Horace Barnes, Manchester City	13
W. T. Roberts, Preston North End	12
J. W. Spence, Manchester United	11
W. H. Walker, Aston Villa	10
Andrew Wilson, Middlesbrough	10
James Gill, Cardiff City	10
B. Cross, Burnley	9
J. W. Dickson, Aston Villa	9
J. McDonald, Newcastle United	8
R. Butler, Oldham Athletic	8
A. T. Woodhouse, Preston North End	8
Robert Kelly, Burnley	8
D. B. N. Jack, Bolton Wanderers	8
Frank Roberts, Bolton Wanderers	8
Thomas Brown, Preston North End	8
W. G. Gillespie, Sheffield United	8
H. Johnson, Sheffield United	7
S. H. Farnesley, Everton	7
H. A. White, The Arsenal	7
J. Egan, Birmingham	7
J. C. Whitehouse, Birmingham	7
William Hibbert, Bradford City	6
R. Forsyth, Liverpool	6
James Seed, Tottenham Hotspur	6
E. Isip, Huddersfield Town	6
J. G. Cook, Chelsea	6
Joseph Smith, Bolton Wanderers	5
Stanley Davies, Everton	5
C. Stephenson, Huddersfield Town	5
William Murphy, Manchester City	5
George Carr, Manchester United	5
Neil Harris, Newcastle United	5
W. Tomes, Oldham Athletic	5
R. S. Marshall, Sunderland	5
J. H. Dimmock, Tottenham Hotspur	5
D. Shone, Liverpool	5

## KIRKWOOD IS DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office  
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—J. H. Kirkwood, the Australian champion golfer, who has been touring the United States, England and France, visited Auckland on his return trip and showed his skill in exhibition matches. The visitor, who was accompanied by his partner, J. V. East, was not in his best form and was beaten by Moss, the professional of the Auckland Golf Club, 3 and 2. Kirkwood misjudged the distances in the approaches and on the greens, although his long game was brilliant. Moss drove in fine style and his approach shots and putting were sound.

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CENTRE WINS AT FOOTBALL  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SAN DIEGO, California—Centre College defeated the University of Arizona football team at San Diego, California, yesterday, by 38 to 0.



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## THE HOME FORUM

## Nausicaa Goes to the River

(From Homer's Odyssey)

Standing close by her dear father she spoke, saying: "Father, dear, couldst thou not lend me a high wagon with strong wheels, that I may take the goodly raiment to the river to wash, so much as I have lying soiled? Yes, and it is seemly that thou thyself, when thou art with the princes in council, shouldst have fresh raiment to wear. Also, there are five dear sons of thine in the halls, two married, but three are lusty bachelors, and these are always eager for new-washed garments wherein to go to the dances; for all these things have I taken thought."

Therewith he called to his men, and they gave ear, and without the palace came ready the smooth-running mule-wain, and led the mules beneath the yoke, and harnessed them under the car, while the maiden brought forth from her bower the shining raiment. This she stored in the polished car, and her mother filled a basket with all manner of food, while Nausicaa climbed into the wain. And her mother gave her soft olive oil also in a golden cruse, that she and her maidens might anoint themselves after the bath. Then Nausicaa took the whip and the shining reins, and touched the mules to start them; then there was a clatter of hoofs, and on they strained without flagging, with their load of the raiment and the maiden. Not alone did she go, for her attendants followed with her.

Now when they were come to the beautiful stream of the river, where truly were the unfalling cisterns, and bright water welled up free from beneath, and flowed past, enough to wash the foulest garments clean, there the girls unharnessed the mules from under the chariot, and turning them loose they drove them along the banks of the eddying river to graze on the honey-sweet clover. Then they took the garments from the wain, in their hands, and bore them to the black water, and briskly trod them down in the trenches in busy rivalry. Now when they had washed and cleansed all the stains, they spread all out in order along the shore of the deep, even where the sea, in beating on the coast, washed the pebbles clean. Then having bathed and anointed them well with olive oil, they took their mid-day meal on the river's banks, waiting till the clothes should dry in the brightness of the sun. Anon, when they were satisfied with food, the maidens and the princess, they fell to playing at ball, casting away their tires, and among them Nausicaa of the white arms began the song.—The Odyssey of Homer, translated by Butcher and Lang.

## Music, the Mosaic of the Air

Jubal first made the wilder notes agree,  
And Jubal tuned Music's Jubilee;  
He called the echoes from their sullen cell,  
And built the organ's city where they dwell.

Then music, the mosaic of the air,  
Did of all these a solemn noise prepare,  
With which she gained the empire of the ear,  
Including all between the earth and sphere.

—Andrew Marvell.

## On Board a Small Boat in Cornwall

It is a river of gradual golden sunsets, such as Wilson painted—a broad-bosomed flood between deep and tranquil woods, the main banks holding here and there a village as in an arm maternally crook'd, but opening into creeks where the oars dip their branches in the high tides, where the stars are glassed all night without a ripple, and where you may spend whole days with no company but herons and sandpipers. Even by the main river each separate figure—the fisherman on the shore, the ploughman on the upland, the ferryman crossing between them—moves slowly upon a large landscape, while, permeating all, "the essential silence cheers and blesses."

I suppose that "in the great style" could hardly be predicated of our housekeeping on these occasions; and yet it achieves, in our enthusiastic opinion, a primitive elegance not often recaptured by mortals since the passing of the Golden Age. We cook for ourselves, but bring a fine spirit of emulation both to cuisine and service. From the moment Euergetes awakes us by washing the decks, and the sound of water rushing through the scuppers calls me forth to discuss the weather with him, method rules the early hours, that we may be free to use the later as we list. First the cockpit beneath the awning must be prepared as a dressing-room for Cynthia; next Euergetes summoned on deck to valet me with the simple bucket. And when I am dressed and tingling from the douche, and sit me down on the cabin top, barefooted and whistling, to clean the boots, and Euergetes has been sent ashore for milk and eggs, bread and cloister cream, there follows a peaceful half-hour until Cynthia flings back a corner of the awning and, emerging, confirms the dawn. Then begins the business, orderly and thorough, of redning up the cabin, stowing the beds, washing out the lower deck, folding away the awning, and transforming the cockpit into a breakfast room, with table neatly set forth. Meanwhile Euergetes has returned, and from the forecastle comes the sputter of red mullet cooking. Cynthia clatters the cups and saucers while in the well by the cabin door I perform some acquired tricks with the new-laid eggs. There is plenty to be done on board a small boat, but it is all simple enough. Only, you must not let it overtake you. Woe to you if you fall into arrears!

By ten o'clock or thereabouts we have breakfasted and a free day lies before us—

"All the wood to ransack,  
All the wave explore."

We take the dinghy and quest after adventures. The nearest railway lies six miles off, and is likely to deposit no one in whom we have the least concern. The woods are deep, we carry our lunchbasket and may roam independent of taverns.

Best hour of all perhaps is that before bed-time, when the awning has been spread once more, and after long hours in the open our world narrows to the circle of the reading-lamp in the cockpit. Our cabin is prepared. Through the open door we see its red curtain warm in the light of the swinging lamp, the beds laid, the white sheets turned back. Still we grudge those moments to sleep. Outside we hear the tide streaming seawards, light airs ride the host of heaven. And here, gathered into a few square feet, we have home—larder, cellar, library, tables, and cupboards; life's small appliances with the human comradeship they serve, chosen for their service after severely practical discussion, yet ultimately by the heart's true nesting instinct. We are isolated, bound even to this strange riverbed by a few fathoms of chain only. Tomorrow we can lift anchor and spread wing; but we carry home with us.—"From a Cornish Window," by Sir A. Quiller-Couch.

## Firewood and Wood Fires

Plenty of good things have been written about wood-fires, whole books, in fact, like Hamilton Mabie's "My Study Fire," and Charles Dudley Warner's "Backlog Studies." There are also little fragments scattered here and there, which are worth picking up and remembering.

Horace has an excellent bit in his second epode, where he describes the honest farmer's wife—modest, merry, unburned woman, glad to play her part in keeping house—who lays the dry fagots on the hearth, ready to welcome the homecoming of her husband.

Cicero in his dialogue "De Senectute"

gives a graphic picture of old Manlius Curius sitting quietly by his country fireside and refusing the congealed Samnites who brought him a heap of gold. He said that he did not think it as fine to have gold as to be superior to those who had it.

Tibullus, the so-called bucolic poet,

added unto them many like words, and they were all true, and it was worse for Jehoiakim in the end than if he had preserved and heeded the first book.

Many a man burns what he wishes later he had kept.—Henry Van Dyke, "Camp-Fires."



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of Messrs. Ernest Brown & Phillips, the Leicester Galleries, London.

A drawing by Jean François Millet.

breathes a true fireside wish in his first elegy:

"Let lowly fortune lead my life  
In quiet ways, remote from strife,  
If only on this hearth of mine  
A constant fire may brightly shine."

But there is nothing better on this subject than the lines of Robert Muesel, an American, writing on the familiar theme of "old wood, old books, and old friends." Here is the second stanza:

"Old wood to burn!  
Ay, bring the hill-side beech  
From where the owlets meet and screech  
And ravens croak;  
The crackling pine, and cedar sweet;  
Bring too a lump of fragrant peat,  
Dug 'neath the fern;  
The knotted oak;

At our place in Maine I have always been able to keep the home-fires burning with white birch and dry spruce from our own woodlands around the bungalow. But that is quite a different thing from feeding the hearth with fuel from the eight acres of home-plot here in Princeton.

Old apple-wood burns cleanly, brightly, serenely, with a delicate and spicy fragrance. The flames bloom softly over the logs; they play around them and dance above them with shifting colors of canary yellow, and pale blue, and saffron; they send up wavering pennons of pure golden light, which sink down again into fringes of mellow radiance. Deeper and deeper the transforming element sinks into the heart of the log, which still keeps its shape, an incandescent round, silvered with a fine white ash; until at last the stick breaks and crumbles into glowing coals of a color which no words can describe. It is like the petals of a certain rose, whose tint I remember, but whose name I have forgotten. So the lovely ruins of the old apple-tree lie heaped upon the hearth, and over them flow tiny ripples of azure and mauve and violet flame, lower and lower, fainter and fainter, till all dies down into gray, and the tree has rendered its last offering of beauty and service to man.

One of the practical merits of an open wood-fire is its convenience for destroying rubbish. Old pamphlets and letters, dusty manuscripts that you once thought would be worth touching up for publication, scraps and fragments of all kinds that have cluttered your shelves and drawers for years, even new books that you have tried in vain to read—how easy it is, to drop them into the blaze and press them down with the poker!

But the habit is a bad one, for three reasons: first, because it dishonors the hearth with black ashes; second, because you may set the chimney on fire; third, because you never can tell what is rubbish.

You remember how King Jehoiakim made a mistake in that respect when Jehudi came into his presence to read from a little manuscript an extremely disagreeable prophecy of Jeremiah. There was a fire on the hearth burning before him. And it came to pass, that when Jehudi had read three or four leaves, he cut it with the pen-knife and cast it into the fire. "So," thought the king, "we have done with that rubbish." But neither was it rubbish nor had he done with it. For Jeremiah caused another little roll to be written with the same unpleasant words in it, and there were

## An Epic of the Fields

Millet's drawings have justly been called "an epic of the fields." From them we learn a great deal about the artist and almost all there is to learn about the poetry of peasant life and the ever-changing spectacle of the fields. We learn from them how sympathetic Millet was with every effort that was simple, just and good; from his drawings of women and children we learn what infinite tenderness there was in his nature. There is hardly a form of rustic toil that Millet has not represented to us, with all its dignity, with all its picturesqueness, in one or other of his drawings. There is hardly any phase of nature that he has not realized in the series—

"One is never so Greek," Millet said, "as when painting naively one's own impression." Of all his work these drawings are the most direct expression of his own feelings and sympathies, while making them he was hampered by no difficulties of technique, his ideas and impressions proceeded from his chalk or pastel always with perfect fluency, certainty and beauty, and these are of all Millet's vast accomplishment the most Greek.—"Jean François Millet, the Barbizon School," by Arthur Tomson.

## French Huguenots in South Africa

Wherever these French Huguenots settled they brought civilization in their train, and proved a blessing to the country of their adoption. In England they taught us silk-weaving and clock-making, starting the one in Spitalfields, the other in Clerkenwell. In Dublin, where a strong colony of them settled, they introduced the making of tabinet, of "Irish poplin," and I am told that the much sought-after "Irish" silver was almost entirely the work of French Huguenot refugees. Here, at the far-off Cape, the Huguenots settled in the valleys of the Drakenstein, of the Hottentot's Holland, and at French Hoek; and they made the wilderness blossom, and transformed its barren spaces into smiling wheat-fields and oak-shaded vineyards. They incidentally introduced the dialect of Dutch known as "The Taal," for when the speaking of Dutch was made compulsory for them, they evolved a simplified form of the language more adapted to their French tongues. I suspect too that the artistic impulse which produced the dignified Colonial houses, and built so beautiful a town as Stellenbosch (a name with most painful associations for many military officers whose memories go back twenty years) must have come from the French. Stellenbosch, with its two-hundred-year-old hollies, their fronts rich with elaborate plaster scroll-work, all its streets shaded with avenues of giant oaks and watered by two clear streams, is such an inextinguishable town to find in a new country, for it might have hundreds of years of tradition behind it! Wherever they may have got it from, the artistic instinct of the old Cape Dutch is undeniable, for a hundred years after Van der Stel's time they imported the French architect Thibault and the Dutch sculptor Anton Anreth.—"Here, There, And Everywhere," Lord Frederic Hamilton.

## Lamp-Litten Venice Gleams

Bells call to bells from the islands,  
And far-off mountains rear  
Their shadowy crests in the crystal  
Of cloudless atmosphere.

A breeze from the sea is wafted;  
Lamp-litten Venice gleams  
With her towers and domes uplifted  
Like a city seen in dreams.

Her water-ways are atremble  
With melody far and wide,  
Borne from the phantom galleries  
That o'er the darkness glide.  
—John Addington Symonds.

## George Warrington and George II

Thackeray in "The Virginians" describes the scene at the court of George II in Kensington Palace about 1756 when George Warrington from Virginia and his uncle, Sir Miles Warrington, and General Lambert were present. Thackeray writes:

"Sir Miles' red waistcoat appeared in sight presently, and many cordial greetings passed between him, his nephew, and General Lambert. . . . 'What they were thus discussing the door of the King's apartments opened, and the pages entered, preceding His Majesty. He was followed by his burly son, His Royal Highness the Duke, a very corpulent prince, with a coat and face of blazing scarlet; behind them came various gentlemen and officers of state, among whom George at once recognized the famous Mr. Secretary Pitt, by his tall stature, his eagle eye and beak, his grave majestic presence. As I see that solemn figure passing, even a hundred years off, I protest I feel a present awe, and a desire to take my hat off. I am not frightened at George the Second; nor are my eyes dazzled by the portentous appearance of His Royal Highness the Duke of Culloden and Fontenoy; but the Great Commoner, the terrible Cornet of Horse! . . . Perhaps as we see him now, issuing with dark looks from the Royal closet, angry scenes have been passing between him and his august master. He has been boring that old monarch for hours with prodigious long speeches, full of eloquence, voluble with the noblest phrases upon the commonest topics; but, it must be confessed, utterly repulsive to the little shrewd old gentleman, at whose feet he lays himself, as the phrase is, and who has the most thorough dislike for fine 'boedry' and fine 'broses' too! The sublime Minister passes solemnly through the crowd; the company ranges itself respectfully round the wall; and His Majesty walks round the circle, his Royal son lagging a little behind, and engaging select individuals in conversation for his own part."

"The monarch is a little keen fresh-colored old man, with very protruding eyes, attired in plain snuff-colored clothes and brown stockings, his only ornament the blue ribbon of the Garter. He speaks in a German accent, but with ease, shrewdness, and simplicity, addressing those individuals whom he has a mind to notice, or passing on with a bow. He knows Mr. Lambert well, who had served under His Majesty at Dettingen, and with his Royal son in Scotland, and he congratulated him good humoredly on his promotion. . . . 'It is not always,' His Majesty was pleased to say, 'that we can do as we like; but I was glad when, for once, I could give myself that pleasure in your case, General; for my army contains no better officers than you.'"

"The veteran blushed, deeply gratified at this speech. Meanwhile the Best of Monarchs was looking at Sir Miles Warrington (who His Majesty knew perfectly, as the eager recipient of all favors from all Ministers), and at the young gentleman by his side. . . . 'Who is this?' the Defender of the Faith condescended to ask, pointing towards George Warrington, who stood before his sovereign in a respectful attitude, clad in poor Harry's best embroidered suit. . . . 'With the deepest reverence Sir Miles informed the King, that the young gentleman was his nephew, Mr. George Warrington, of Virginia, who asked leave to pay his humble duty. . . . 'This, then, is the other brother?' the venerated Prince desired to observe. 'He came in time, else the other brother would have spent all the money.' . . . Sir Miles Warrington was deeply affected at the Royal condescension. He clasped his nephew's hands. 'God bless you, my boy,' he cried; 'I told you that you would see the greatest monarch and the finest gentleman in the world. Is it not so, my Lord Bishop?'"

## And Dream of London

Forget six counties overhanging with smoke,  
Forget the snorting steam and piston stroke,  
Think rather of the pack-horse on the down,  
And dream of London, small, and white, and clean,  
The clear Thames bordered by its gardens green;  
Think, that below bridge the green lapping waves  
Smite some few keels that bear Levantine slaves  
Cut from the yew wood on the burnt-up hill,  
And pointed jars that Greek hands toiled to fill,  
And treasured scanty spice from some far sea,  
Florence gold cloth, and Ypres napery . . .  
While high the thronged wharf Geoffrey Chaucer's pen  
Moves over bills of lading. . . .  
—William Morris.

## Eternal Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS taught that there is only one life and that life is eternal. To be sure it was but the natural conclusion to be reached, for the simple reason that God is Infinite Life and that man is made in the image and likeness of God. Yet like so many simple declarations in the Bible, humanity has failed to catch its vital truth. It may be said, of course, that the whole record of mankind, a kind of man, refutes the eternality of life by pointing to the hastily record of what is ordinarily designated as life—the journey from the cradle to the grave. Now Christ Jesus declared, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." It is well known that the contention has been that the understanding of the eternality must be gained beyond the grave—but this cannot be so. If an understanding of the limitless nature of life is to be thus attained why does the Scripture assert that the last enemy to be destroyed is death? And in the same manner, the ministry of the great Metaphysician and his healing, itself, would have been of little or no avail. Especially is this recognized when the attention is called to his own declaration, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do." But perhaps the most obvious of all proofs of the eternality of life is embodied in Jesus' demonstration over death, proving "life to be deathless." As Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," on page 44, "The lonely precincts of the tomb gave Jesus a refuge from his foes, a place in which to solve the great problem of being. His three days' work in the sepulchre set the seal of eternity on time. He proved Life to be deathless and Love to be the master of hate." Nothing could be simpler, yet more conclusive.

Now the attempt has been made to reconcile the truth that life is eternal with the transitory belief of existence, a daily mingling of pain and pleasure finally culminating in dissolution. On the face of it, this cannot be done. The admission of material birth includes, necessarily, an admission of death. If man is born, he surely dies. Infinitude can have neither beginning nor ending. Finiteness must have both. One of Mrs. Eddy's greatest services to humanity was her exposition and explanation of this incongruity in admitting that life is eternal, yet failing to reconcile this to the mutations and inconsistencies of human experience. The fact is that the one has not and cannot have the least to do with the other. The reality, life's eternality, has no point in common with the unreality, the belief that life is finite.

The one is the forever truth, the other but the mistaken or false concept of life—a mere counterfeit. The one is utterly irreconcilable with the other. The truth or reality that life is eternal and the belief that life is finite can never commingle any more than light and darkness can dwell together, the presence of one dispels the other.

It has been found that to attain a right understanding of Life, which Christian Science is bringing to a waiting and weary world, it becomes necessary to learn what the real man is whose life is eternal. This is certainly not true of human life, so-called. Man, whose life is eternal is spiritual, for he emanates from and reflects infinite Spirit or God. And Mrs. Eddy has shown that being spiritual he must be spiritually discerned, and not through the physical senses, or after the flesh, as Jesus said. And St. Paul very plainly stated this same necessity in the familiar passage in his letter to the Corinthians, "For what man knoweth the things of a man, save the spirit of man which is in him?" and further, "But the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God; for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." It will be seen, therefore, that the real, spiritual and only man dwells eternally in the divine Mind and is not in nor of matter. He cannot be subject to any of the false beliefs of human existence, its sorrows nor its pains. He is free born. And the whole healing ministry of Christian Science is proving man's freedom, thus breaking all the fetters of bondage to materiality or the belief of life in matter, instead of in Mind. Man must, consequently, be a divine idea, being the emanation of divine Mind, and in no way subject to corruption, imperfection or dissolution.

In like manner, a knowledge of God is fundamentally required in order to gain a right concept of man. For the false belief, such as the early Hebrews entertained of Jehovah, a man-made god, must be replaced by the truth—God, as Infinite Life, must be recognized in lieu of a finite personal false concept. "In the beginning God created man in His, God's, image," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 140 of the textbook, Science and Health; "but mortals would procreate man, and make God in their own human image. What is the god of a mortal, but a mortal magnified?"

When a right understanding of God and man is attained, it will be seen that they are inseparable, and the recognition of God, as eternal Life, of itself, includes the apprehension of man's life without beginning nor ending. In consequence, man is imperishable and free from every fear that besets mortals. Therefore as the individual sees more clearly from day to day that life is not in matter,

he puts off mortality. "So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

## Influence of Bryant's Verse

In his essay on "Poets and Poetry of America," Edwin P. Whipple says of the author of "Thanatopsis":  
"Mr. Griswold says finely of Bryant, that 'he is the translator of the silent language of nature to the world.' The serene beauty and thoughtful tenderness, which characterize his descriptions or rather interpretations of outward objects, are paralleled only in Wordsworth. His poems are almost perfect of their kind. The fruits of meditation, rather than of passion or imagination, and rarely startling with an unexpected image or sudden outbreak of feeling, they are admirable. . . . They address the finer instincts of our nature with a voice so winning and gentle,—they search out with such subtle power all in the heart which is true and good,—that their influence, though quiet, is resistless. Indeed, we think that Bryant's poems are valuable not only for their intrinsic excellence, but for the vast influence their wide circulation is calculated to exercise on national feelings and manners. It is impossible to read them without being morally benefitted. They purify as well as please. They develop or encourage all the elevated and thoughtful tendencies of the mind. In the far and business of our American life, more favorable to quickness and acuteness of mind than to meditation, it is well that we have a poet who can bring the hues and odors of nature into the crowded mart, and, by ennobling thoughts of man and his destiny, induce the most worldly to give their eyes an occasional glance upward, and the most selfish to feel that the love of God and man is better than the love of Mammon. Metrical moralizing is generally offensive, from its triteness and pretension; but that of Bryant is so fresh and natural, mingles so unconsciously with his musings and imaginations, and bears so marked a character of truth and feeling, that even the most commonplace axiom receives a new importance when touched by his heart, and colored by his imagination. To make extracts from Bryant, in illustration of the qualities of his mind, would be almost an impertinence. His writings are too well known to need quotation of particular beauties."

Time of Harvest  
Soon or late, to all that sow,  
The time of harvest shall be given.  
—Whittier.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, DEC. 27, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### At the Bar

THE delegates in the Conference at Washington who are supporting the claims of the submarine as a legitimate fighting vessel, are accepting an immense responsibility. Anybody who studies impassionately the arguments for and against its retention in the service of the nations must be struck by the copious and specific detail of the torrent of condemnation, and the mere plausible generalities of the trickling brook of the defense. It is only necessary to read the speeches of Mr. Balfour and Lord Lee against the submarine, in conjunction with those of Admiral Debon and Mr. Schanzler in its favor, to obtain an object lesson of this description. Mr. Hughes, more wisely, for the moment withholds his judgment. But when Mr. Hughes speaks, he will speak not merely before the Conference, not merely before the world, but before the tribunal of history. The people of the United States have taken the lead, since the day of the great declaration, in asserting the liberties of the world, and proclaiming the gospel of progress. What sort of a gospel is hidden in the submarine as it comes to the surface to fulfill its piratical instinct? On Saturday last we were able to publish the answer to this question in the words of a well-known British naval officer on the active list, though, for this very reason, we were prevented from divulging his name.

Our informant, it must be remembered, is a man who speaks not theoretically, but of what he knows. And what he knows amounts, practically to this, that the submarine is virtually impotent as an offensive instrument against fleets, that it is worse than useless as a means of coastal defense, and that it only comes into its own when it hoists the black flag and attacks the slow-going merchantman, or as it may fulfill the other devilish offices with which its future is being endowed. It must not be forgotten, in this discussion, that the submarine, as a pirate, played the part of the mere tyro during the late war. It was, so to speak, finding itself, with the result that the future now foretold for it is as the offenses of William Dampier contrasted with the atrocities of the Frenchman L'Olonnois. Dampier was a cut-and-thrust buccaner, with no vices save those inherent in his trade; L'Olonnois was simply a ravening beast. The commanders of the U-boats which sank the Lusitania or the Britannic simply acted like the pirates who forced their victims to walk the plank, though at times these "kamerads" went beyond this, and seemed rather to have enjoyed using machine guns upon men clinging to upturned shipboats. This use of machine guns may be said to illustrate the transitional period from Dampier to L'Olonnois. The true L'Olonnois touch the world is promised in the future, when the U-boat glides like a snake to the sea front of some unsuspecting town, and, waiting for the wind to set in that direction, gently turns on its taps, and allows its stream of poison gas to float over the devoted streets. It is to be trusted that, if such a day should ever come, the inhabitants of the town will be grateful for the efforts of those who are intent on preserving the submarine for their defense.

It is really not the very least use arguing that such things are unthinkable, as Admiral Debon did. It was unthinkable that a cultivated nation like Germany would let loose a murder fleet, as she did, during the last war. It was unthinkable that the descendants of the great Elector, of the Dessauers, the Zietzens and the Seidlitzes, would have lain in wait for the Lusitania with its cargo of women and children, and then struck a medal in honor of that famous imitation of the Noyades of Sansculottism. It was unthinkable that the countrymen of Goethe and of Schiller would have practiced the art of L'Olonnois, of Braziliano, or of "The Portuguese," on the mighty Britannic slowly steaming home laden with wounded men from the war, and painted and illuminated so that all might see. Nevertheless, these things were done, and it is useless for Admiral Debon to plead that they were an abuse of the submarine, and that France would never stoop to such iniquities. Is Admiral Debon really going to make himself responsible for the morals of the nations after the late war? Is he seriously prepared to go bail for the heart of that human equation the youthful commander of the submarine in an hour of peril, temptation, and torment? Not only is he not prepared to do this, he knows perfectly well, but he must know equally well that responsible naval officers have declared that a development of the U-boat warfare, as practiced by Germany, will be an inevitable feature of any future war, unless the submarine is outlawed.

But take away the black flag from the submarine, and what, in the words of the British officer previously referred to, becomes of it? During the war, he tells us, a battle fleet, proceeding at high speed, and surrounded by its screen of light craft, made a submarine attack a terror to the submarine instead of to the fleet. The only chance the submarine had of inflicting damage was to come unexpectedly upon a fleet, and then, although by a lucky shot it might get a torpedo home, its own fate was sealed beyond redemption. In a hurricane of shell, and with depth charges exploding all around, its fighting days were over. As for the submarine, as the friend of the weak nation, intrusted with the defense of its shores, that, too, is described as a mere theory. Mr. Balfour has shown exactly how little it was capable of when its own nests were attacked at Zeebrugge, or when it had battleships lying out in the open opposite the Dardanelles to maneuver against at its leisure. And now comes this later authority who tells us that if the French shores were stuffed with submarines to be let loose in the Channel, in the ridiculous event of a war with Great Britain, there is not an officer in the British fleet who would be even disturbed by the knowledge, whilst as for an attack upon blockading ships, that danger could be easily countered by the simple building of bulges. As a matter of fact, however, the days of the

blockade are a thing of the past, for coastal patrol and coastal defense are passing rapidly into the hands of the air service.

How then is it possible to defend the submarine? As a matter of fact, it is defended in those airy generalities on which a counsel in the courts relies when he has a client of the most doubtful character. He is most careful not to descend to particulars nor to subject his witnesses to cross-examination on the subject. As the days go by in the Court at Washington, the evidence against the descendants of Francis L'Olonnois, and that gentle creature known as "The Portuguese," piles up. Yet the jury seems intent upon dismissing them, as Mr. Balfour says, with a blessing. It had better think twice about it. For as Mr. Esquemeling, himself sometime a buccaner, has said of his hero Francis, "He came to an unfortunate end."

### The New Tariff Program

THE statements of President Harding on the subject of the tariff, in his annual message to Congress, show that the discussion of the last few months has changed considerably the thought of the tariff-makers. The President's message represents, of course, not simply his own personal views, but what he looks upon as the best thought of his party. It would seem, therefore, that the arguments of those who maintain that a high tariff, accompanied by the American valuation plan, would lessen the sale of American goods in other parts of the world, because of the exclusion of other goods which would have to be sent in exchange, have been persuasive. It is curious, however, that President Harding, after discussing the tariff, should go on to say: "It is rather shocking to be told and to have the statement strongly supported, that 9,000,000 bales of cotton, raised on American plantations in a given year, will actually be worth more to the producers than 13,000,000 bales would have been." This limitation of production, even in industries other than those protected, is the very sort of thing that is encouraged by a high tariff. If industries in the United States are to be freed from the necessity of facing competition from other parts of the world, the limited market at home will require this restriction of production.

The *Managers Record*, in an editorial which strongly upholds the high tariff together with the American valuation plan, declares openly: "Let no southern farmer worry. Let him produce what cotton the world is willing to pay a profit for, and no more." In other words, those who are demanding protection for industries in the United States are thinking very little of meeting the needs in other countries. They do not realize that the only real prosperity is that which benefits the entire world, rather than any one nation. President Harding is right when he says, "In a world where there are tens of millions who need food and clothing which they cannot get, such a condition is sure to indict the social system which makes it possible." Yet his annual message does not recognize that this condition comes about because of selfish import duties, as well as because of a false social system.

The plan to give the tariff commission power to change duties is in accord with the present tendency to give legislative powers to commissions and other executive agencies. If the President should be given the authority, on the advice of the Tariff Commission, to raise or lower duties, or to declare an embargo against certain goods, from certain countries, at any time, the whole problem of the tariff might become very much more complicated than it is now. Is it not possible that industries in the United States have enjoyed undue protection for so long that they have never really seen what an opportunity it would be to face the competition of the rest of the world fairly? A system of retaliation for subsidies granted in other countries is not a real solution for difficulties. At the best, a subsidy can be only temporary, and in Germany today it must be very temporary or it will be ruinous. Possibly there is less to fear from subsidized industries in Germany than the protected industries in the United States suppose. Part of the clamor for a high tariff, the American valuation plan, and embargoes may come from those who profited during the war and are reluctant to settle down now to a right basis. Certainly a business war conducted by those who are thinking constantly in terms of retaliation would be as intolerable as any other kind of warfare.

### Newspaper Tendencies

INSIDE the offices of the more representative newspapers of the United States, at least, as well as among the general reading public who give thought to such matters, the question, What is news? has long been mooted. It is quite apparent that there has not always been full agreement upon this point among all those directly responsible in dictating the news policy of even some of the journals of larger circulation, the difficulty being, apparently, to differentiate between items of news, so called, which appeal because of their sordidness and sensationalism, and those items which deal, possibly somewhat prosaically, with purely informative and constructive matters. The defense pleaded by those newspapers which habitually lend themselves to the dissemination of the sordid, the inflammatory, and the sensational, has been in the allegation that the public demands and insists upon having this variety of material served up in all its hideousness and nakedness. It has seemed heretofore to make no difference in their attitude that this position has been disproved times without number. The public, if a fair survey of opinion could be conducted as a referendum, would no doubt return an overwhelming vote against the caterers to sensationalism. And there are some quite convincing indications that this assurance has, in recent times, impressed itself upon those who formerly have refused to listen.

Granting that the Conference in Washington has contributed material of a more vital and interesting character than is ordinarily available for the newspapers, this daily record of its deliberations furnishes a splendid and possibly convincing example of the value of constructive, educational, and informative news. It is a matter worthy of more than passing note that the news-

papers of the United States, to say nothing of those of other countries, have, almost without an important exception, given prominence and unstinted space to the proceedings of the Conference. The importance of the subject matter itself has, of course, been the controlling influence in the devotion of pages to the record. The demand of the public, pleaded in extenuation of the course followed in the publication of purely sensational happenings, probably has not been seriously considered in this connection by those called upon to direct newspaper policies. Here has been a matter of such overshadowing importance to the people of the world that it monopolized the news columns almost to the exclusion of inconsequential material. The readers of newspapers have demanded this full publicity, as they have the right to, as they might be expected to demand and appreciate a fuller exposition and publication of all important news of general interest. This appreciation should convince those publishers who incline to the view that the public demands sensationalism and sordidness that a wrong appraisal has been made, and that too little attention has been given to the really constructive subjects which present themselves for discussion.

It is a mistaken theory that the public dictates the policies and determines the course of newspapers. Quite the contrary is true. Of every newspaper it surely may be said that it is the architect of its own fortunes. It serves the public, in a sense, but it serves it in a way of its own choosing, and it does not so often shape as reflect public opinion and public sentiment. The newspaper is, however, a builder, and it builds well or poorly at will. In its desire to achieve and retain popularity it makes its gravest blunders, simply because of the failure accurately to reflect the better sentiment of the public it seeks to interest and serve. And it is encouraging, as a fair and impartial survey of the really representative journals in the United States is taken, to note a definite present tendency away from what has been more or less aptly referred to as "yellow" journalism, and toward a saner and better basis of news publicity. The line of separation in the case of most of the newspapers is not very definite, and it is, therefore, not difficult to cross it. No actual reversal of policy is necessary. The thing to be achieved is to give to the people the thing they want, rather than the thing which it has been mistakenly supposed they demanded.

### The Critic Criticized

JUST before the end of the London run of "Heartbreak House" George Bernard Shaw invited the critics to meet him in private and informal debate as to the merits and defects of this play. The only regrettable feature of the affair was that apparently no stenographer was on hand to make a verbatim report of the talk. That the criticized should have an opportunity of replying to his critics is certainly only just, and an extension of the Shaw affair would surely be a good thing for critics and for the theater. For, as Mrs. Fiske has said, in speaking of criticisms, "If they would only write about what they understood! All we ask is to be understood."

Though a report of the Shaw conference is lacking, it may safely be conjectured that one of Mr. Shaw's unanswerable retorts was that the objector did not understand what the dramatist had been trying to do. No discussion of criticism proceeds far without bringing up the good old working rule that it is the critic's first duty to discover what the artist was trying to do and then, the question of whether or not the thing was worth doing aside, explain why he thinks the artist did the thing well or ill, and why. Why? There's the rub for critics. Why is the thing with which fault is found not good? Again, is the critic complaining that the artist did not do the thing well, when he really means that he did not do it after the critic's favorite formula? Many a closely reasoned argument has been built up against a work on foundations of an aesthetic dogma that never entered into the artist's original conception.

Mr. Shaw's sub-title to "Heartbreak House" stated that the play was in the Russian manner, which in itself was a strong clue for those who are glad to get all the help they can from the author, before forming a judgment on his work. Critics brought up on the Scribe type of the well-made play, and who have spent years in learning how the wheels go round, quite naturally, perhaps, resent having all their ingenious mechanisms scrapped, and being required to sit before a play in which character is the first interest and plot is nowhere. Of course, the Scribe play uses characters, so-called, but really they are largely program names for certain human traits, each character being allowed a single trait, sometimes called the "ruling passion." This method simplifies matters greatly for the playwright. For one thing he can write plays at the rate of from four to a dozen a year, which, from one point of view, is an improvement upon the Ibsen and Tchekov production of from two or three plays during each five years. So there were charges of incoherence and lack of definite purpose when "Heartbreak House" was produced. Instead of having a message closely and baldly defined for them and harped on by the dramatist, the audiences found that they were expected to bring their own interpretation to the play, as they would to a symphony or a painting that told no obvious story. Implicit art is always baffling to those who are used to explicit art, and than the average playwright no artist is more explicit.

Then there is the matter of the excessive length of "Heartbreak House," with which some of the critics surely reproached Mr. Shaw. While one might feel that an excessively long play should be welcomed now and then, if for no other reason than as a makeweight for the great majority of too-brief entertainments that are offered by contemporary theaters, there is no doubt that this is one of the better founded objections to "Heartbreak House." Many persons who admire Mr. Shaw's plays unequivocally grant without much reluctance that there were a number of things that the characters needn't have talked about. But as Mr. Shaw's later plays have all been excessively long, measured by the conventional two and a half hours' traffic of the stage, there is no question that he is adhering to what he believes to be the author's right to have his say out. That he is sincere

in his position there can be no question, in view of his action in stopping the performances of his plays when he finds that they have been cut, and he sees to it that the producing contract forbids cuts.

The first act of "Heartbreak House" was indeed long and "talky," but auditors found that, after the first period of numbness caused by so much talk had passed, they were like the runner who, having attained to his "second wind," jogs along easily through the hours of the Marathon race. Many spectators at the "Master-singers," in the same way, pass the five hours of this uncut Wagner opera with no little pleasure, provided they have the aid of a nap or two. After all, is it not a part of the Scribe tradition that the audience must watch every gesture and hear every word in order to understand the play? The Japanese drama would appear to be truer to life. One may make a day of it in the theater, and go out once or twice for meals with confidence that there will still be plenty of interest left for him in the performance.

Altogether, it would seem that most of the objections to Mr. Shaw's plays were founded either on a misunderstanding of his purpose or on a lack of sympathy with the Shavian method. But the artist does not change to suit his critics. He demands that his audience shall meet him half-way, disdaining the method of the accommodating playwright who goes the whole way to the public. Long ago Shaw offered his creed as artist, and no creed is it for the playwright of commerce: "Not what the public want, but what is good for them!"

### Editorial Notes

MR. BALFOUR may find a certain amount of satisfaction in the fact that if his plans with regard to submarines are not sympathetically received at Washington they have the sanction, so to speak, of history. The great Milanese painter, Leonardo da Vinci, who planned a submarine vessel, was convinced that submarines ought not to be employed because of the impossibility of using them properly. It was something like five hundred years ago when he jotted down this prophetic vision of the future: "How by a certain machine many may stay some time under water. And how and wherefore I do not describe my method of remaining under water. . . . And I do not publish nor divulge these, by reason of the evil nature of men, who would use them for assassinations at the bottom of the sea, by destroying ships and sinking them, together with the men in them." Mr. Balfour might do worse than quote Leonardo at the next sitting, and thus indirectly bring the painter of "Mona Lisa" into the debate.

MISS MARY MACSWINEY was taking desperate chances with her Irish auditors in the Dail Eireann when she put that question as to the extent of their willingness to follow "Mick Collins." She got the answer she least expected, just as one is always likely to get that sort, thanks to the Irishman's sense of humor. Once upon a time, when the relations between England and France were undergoing the periodical strain, an Irishman was declaiming to a French audience in Paris upon the need of Frenchmen sinking the perfidious British fleet. He had hardly uttered the dearest wish of his heart, when one of his auditors eagerly asked him how it could be done. "Shure, it can't be done," replied the Irishman proudly: "we'd blow yez out of the water the moment yez would attempt it, we're that strong!"

THAT the Germans living in the area, on the River Rhine, occupied by the American Army have sent to President Harding a cable message asking that the army of occupation be made smaller may not mean much in itself. It might even have been looked upon with suspicion had these committees representing labor and industrial organizations in Germany sent their request a year or so ago. But in asking that the allied forces be reduced they have emphatically declared that they do not want another war, but an opportunity to rebuild war's devastation. There is probably nothing to do but to take the message in good faith, since this expressed desire of a section of the German people implies that moral conversion without which true peace and the brotherhood of the races in Europe cannot be definitely insured.

INTERMITTENT fighting is, it must be admitted, going on in isolated spots in two continents. It takes the shape of a Moorish rising against the Spaniards in Northern Africa, a prolonged war between Greeks and Turks in Asia Minor, and sporadic clashes in the dark recesses of India. All three outbreaks spring from a common origin, namely, the unrelenting tactics of different representatives of Muhammadism. It is not an agreeable reflection that the drums of war are beating in some remote quarters while in others the pursuit is hot for peace. But it is a happy reminder of the necessity for an adequate guaranty against tribal and racial conflicts when land and sea forces are reduced to their lowest denominator.

CLASS legislation is never sound legislation. But when the class represents practically the whole community, the circumstance alters the case. Thus, in Nebraska, the people are considering the advisability of abolishing the road tax, and substituting for it a tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline. At first glance, it might appear as if the whole burden for the upkeep of the roads in the State were being placed on the automobilists, but then the automobilist, whether he drives a car, a truck, or a van, is fast coming to be the only man who uses the road. There really is no injustice in asking him to pay for what he uses.

NOTICE that publication of the weekly news letter of the United States Department of Agriculture has been suspended because Congress made no appropriation for the continuance of many periodicals undoubtedly comes as a disappointment to farmers quite generally. There would have been a great deal more wisdom displayed in suppressing the mortality record now sent out broadcast under the name of the Weekly Health Index, for it is difficult to see that it serves any good purpose. The Department of Agriculture news letter, on the other hand, has at least been constructive in its activities.